THE ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT,
COOPERAGE GROUND.
11TH TO 26TH SEPTEMBER.
CATTO'S WHISKY
will be served at the REFRESHMENT TENT on the Ground.

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The Bombay Gazette.

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TEN PAGES]
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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th Sept.
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "
* ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	14th "
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	6,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain G. Guiounet, to sail on or about the 18th Sept. 1903
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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Barberovich.	4,225	13th Sept. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 433, Saloon Rs. 600.
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	23rd Sept. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
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Sassoon House, 28, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.
S. S. "KAISARA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 14th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd Sept., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, SOYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 22nd Sept., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.
S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 7th Oct., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA
S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 19th September,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 195
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belaito	17th Sept. 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay,
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Waers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 35), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Grain, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

EXPANDING WATCH BRACELETS

IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order.

		Rs.
No. 1.	18 CARAT GOLD, Plain Watch Bracelet, Cylinder Movement, Plain or Fancy Dial	120
No. 2.	As above; Front Bezel Enamelled	125
No. 3.	As above; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls	155
No. 4.	As No 1; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
No. 5.	As above; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet	160
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 8 Diamonds and 8 Emeralds, and on Bracelet 2 large Diamonds and 2 Emeralds	445
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet	550
No. 7.	HORSE SHOE Watch Bracelet, set with 6 large Rubies and 4 Diamonds; on Bracelet 16 Rubies and 6 Diamonds	545
No. 8.	VERY SUPERIOR Bracelet Watch, with LEVER Movement; Front Rim set with Rubies and Diamonds of the best water	600

TERMS : CASH OR V. P. P.

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THAT IS WHY

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CANVAS! CANVAS! CANVAS!

LARGE STOCKS OF SAIL,
PAULIN AND WATERPROOF CANVAS ALWAYS ON HAND
SAIL, AWNINGS AND PAULINS MADE TO ORDER.

STEEL WIRE ROPES
OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.
MUNICIPAL, MARINE AND RAILWAY STORES.

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IN DAINTY AND SEASONABLE NOVELTIES
SUITABLE AS.—

SOUVENIRS
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS
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GYMKHANA PRIZES
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Extensive Assortments of Fancies suitable for Presentation Purposes in small Silver and Gold Ware may be seen in our SHOW ROOM. New Patterns are constantly added.

SPECIALITIES
HIGH CLASS DIAMOND WORK

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A Good Assortment always in Stock in Variety and Novelty in Design.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
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ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON.
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS,
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,
POONA: Messrs. PRIEST & Co. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. CALCUTTA: Messrs. MAUD & Co.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy
F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay. NEMESIS. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

THE ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT,
COOPERAGE GROUND,
11TH TO 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1903.

CATTO'S WHISKY.

This favourite WHISKY will be served at the REFRESHMENT TENT on the ground.

MONGINI BROTHERS, CATERERS.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)
WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.
WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.
WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).
WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.
CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, LAHORE.

[Civil Suit] No. 70 of 1903.

THE PUNJAB BANKING Co., LIMITED, LAHORE.

VERSUS.

MR. F. BEATY, Retired Police Department.

CLAIM Rs. 2,654.

Under Section 82 Act XIV of 1882.

WHEREAS the Summons issued to the above named defendant in the above case have been returned unserved, it is hereby notified that the said Defendant should ATTEND this COURT, on 5th October, 1903, at 10 A. M. to defend the Suit and take notice that in case of default the Suit will be decided exparte.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this

A. A. IRVINE,
District Judge, Lahore.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASES.

23RD, 26TH, and 28TH SEPTEMBER
AND
1ST, 3RD, 5TH and 10th OCTOBER, 1903.

ADMISSION.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKETS.

SINGLE TICKET	Rs. 25
DOUBLE TICKET, i.e., 2 separate Tickets for 1 Lady and 1 Gentleman	,, 30
FAMILY TICKET, i.e., 4 separate Tickets for 3 Ladies and 1 Gentleman	,, 35
SINGLE TICKET (for Lady only)	,, 10

N.B.—Season Tickets for Extra Meetings only are not available for the above days.

DAY TICKET.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

TICKET (Lady only)	Rs. 2
SINGLE TICKET	,, 5
DOUBLE TICKET, i.e., separate Tickets for 1 Lady and 1 Gentleman	,, 6
FAMILY TICKET, i.e., separate Tickets for 3 Ladies and 1 Gentleman	,, 8

N.B.—Reserved accommodation for Ladies with Badges and for Members of the Turf Club who wear their Badges is reserved on both the first and top floors of the Stand.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

SINGLE TICKET	Rs. 1-8
SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM	Re. 1-0
LADY	As. 0-8

TICKETS are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club at the Race Stand, Poona, or at the Gate.

NO TICKETS will be issued without Payment.

SPECIAL TRAINS from and back to Bombay will run as usual.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

The Race Stand, Poona, 7th September, 1903.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY the 14th and 15th instant, those days being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th September, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WANTED ENGINEERS FOR SURVEY WORK FOR A PERIOD OF 6 MONTHS CERTAIN FROM ABOUT 1st OCTOBER, 1903.

THE G. I. P. Railway REQUIRE the SERVICES of an ENGINEER to take charge of a Survey Party. Salary Rs. 700 per mensem with travelling allowance. Also of two FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, salary Rs. 600 per mensem with travelling allowance and a SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEER, at a salary of Rs. 360 per mensem with travelling allowance. Applicants should send Copies of Testimonials to

THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, for registration.

POONA 10TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 14th September, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 9th September, 1903.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE attention of GRADUATES of UNIVERSITIES in BRITISH INDIA and in the UNITED KINGDOM is directed to the advertisement published on 1st July, 1903, inviting them to SEND their NAMES and PLACES of RESIDENCE to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office in order that they may be entered in the Preliminary Election Roll. Such communications should have been sent to the Municipal Office not later than the 31st ultimo.

Graduates who have not already applied are hereby informed that unless they send in their Names and Residences to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office before noon, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, their names will not be entered in the Election Roll.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 11th September, 1903.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

IN order to make room for a very LARGE STOCK of Fresh Goods all in Stock to be SOLD OFF at Greatly Reduced Prices. DRESS MATERIALS: Muslins, Creponas, Serges, Silks, Hats, and many other varieties of goods too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. All CUSTOMERS ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED to pay us a visit, and we promise they will not return without many Good Bargains. OUR GREAT SALE commencing TUESDAY, 1st September, 1903. For TWO WEEKS ONLY. Seize this Opportunity while it Lasts.

PREMJEE RATANJEE,
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

ENGLAND'S FREEHOLD LAND FOR COLONISTS.

BUY while Cheap and keep for returning home. Values increasing. Hadham, Hertfordshire £3, per half acre, smaller pieces £9. One mile from Railway Station and Town, 21 miles London, 4½ Ware and 5 Bishop Stortford. 200 feet above Sea level, healthy country, gravel soil, suitable for retirement pleasure farms, etc. No law fees, quarterly payments if preferred. Particulars, plans and prices of TILES SONS & CO., Ltd., Southend-on-Sea, England.

DUSTUR
AND
DAVUR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS
AND COMMISSION AGENTS
DEALERS IN CYCLES, ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERY, PHONOGRAPHS, ETC.,
REPAIRERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS, &c.,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BEST HARNESS MADE TO ORDER.
BEST SADDLERY READY IN STOCK
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

YOU should know that CURE in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, rest and repose. Perfect final cure. Absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Each, Rs. 5. PILES, external, internal or bleeding, final cure by our REMEDY is a question of a very short time. Safe, sure and simple. Bottle, Rs. 2. "FEMALE'S FRIEND", a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. It is a SUPERIOR MONTHLY REGULATOR. Bottle, Rs. 3.

Letters held PRIVATE.

Testimonials and Price Lists sent FREE.

Apply only to J. C. MUKHERJI & CO.,
V. C. Works, Banaghat, Bengal.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

IT IS UNDENIABLE.—You can secure a better selection from a more varied collection of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER, and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE and Small Silver and Gold KNICK-NACKS at the Establishments of Messrs. MARCUS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, and Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SOMETHING NEW.—Our new premises are nearly ready next to Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. We will occupy the same in October next. A visit to our New Art Photographic Saloon respectfully invited. Hydraulic lift available as before.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ARIEL CYCLES.—A large Stock on view. Rs. 203. Cash or Hire Purchase System. Punctures, Ans. 4, while you wait. Fresh stock of Carriage Rubber now on show. Sole Agents: THE CORONATION CYCLE & RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A BARGAIN.—A Gent's pneumatic tyre Bicycle with accessories, by Meal Cycle Co. of Chicago; adjustable handle bar. Never been used. Cost Rs. 135 for only Rs. 90. Open to offer. Apply to "P," care of S. B. BARIA, Navsari, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

TO LET BUNGALOW, on RIDGE, Malabar Hill, from 1st November next, now in the occupation of Lord Bishop of Bombay. Apply to BOMANJI SORABJI and SONS, Queens Road, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 51, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine. G. D. Nariman. Hyderabad, Deccan.

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„ 3 Months.....3½	„

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further Information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent,
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH :
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 570 of 1891.

Under instructions from the receiver, appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a lot of jewellery, consisting of pearl kanthis, brilliants and diamond rings, shirpal set with brilliants, brooch set with brilliants, rubies and emeralds, packets of opal, sapphire and pokhraj, and emerald goshwals, &c.

The property of a gentlemen—

Pearl raifool, pearl kanthi, English double gold chain with dollars, very valuable sapphire ring, &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Jairabhoy Peerbhoy Family Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the building materials of (6) six tiled chawls at Forjett Street, Tardeo, belonging to the Trust.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Grant Buildings, top floor, Colaba, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass crockery ware, best plated ware, first rate pictures and oleographs and table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, one sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy & Co., Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, one gentlemen's bicycle, &c., &c., the property of John J. Rodgers, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DON TAD 2ND ROW.

ON FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Executor of the late Mr. Abicola Hajee Dawood, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Meeya Hajee Cassam Moosajee Nakhoda, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Farzendari land or ground belonging to the Church of St. Sre, de Rejerence, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses, hereditaments, and premises built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Old Town, without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Don Tad Second Row, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 138 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the north by the house belonging to Abdul Rajik Bangalee, on or towards the south by the house belonging to Syed Fazuludin, on or towards the east by the aforesaid Don Tad Second Row, and on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 2744 and Street Nos. 522 and 524, Jakaria Masjid Street, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Meeya Hajee Cassum Moosaji Nakhoda.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Thukurdas and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY AT FORAS ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell on the premises, under instructions from the mortgagee of the property and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Currance, an insolvent, the unexpired portion (less one day) of a term of 99 years which commenced on the 1st September, 1900, of and in all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Foras Road, at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, being part of a piece of land demised by an indenture of lease dated the 31st day of August, 1900, and made between Bai Avabai, widow of Framjee Dinshaw Petit of the one part, and Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Currance of the other part, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 6984, and bounded on or towards the east by the land and property of the said Bai Avabai, widow of Framjee Dinshaw Petit, on or towards the west by a common private passage twenty two feet broad, on or towards the north by another portion of the said land demised by the hereinbefore mentioned lease and beyond that by the Foras Road, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Bai Avabai, widow of Pramjee Dinshaw Petit, together with the partially erected dwelling-house or building standing thereon, together with the right of way over the said common private passage to be enjoyed consistently with the like right of way of different lessees of other parts of the properties belonging to the said Bai Avabai, widow of Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and lying on both side of the said common passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crigie, Lyrch and Owen, vendor's attorneys Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 11th September, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF PEARL, DIAMOND, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Maivi, Hiralal and Mody, Attorneys for the Executors and Trustees of the will of the late Lalbai Jekisondas, the following ornaments, etc., belonging to the estate of the said deceased, viz :—

Pearl necklaces, bangles kuda, kanthi, ear buttons, nose ring, diamond rings, ear button, ruby hearing, gold bangles, necklace (chandanhar) pendle, watch chain, kuda, rings, mandelia, ramnami, silver plate, glasses, goblet, small boxes, spoon, athesia watch, &c.

Also, by order of Sha Tekchand Mutiji and on account and at the risk of Gordhan Gopal Sorl—

brilliant earrings, 1 brilliant ring, 1 diamond earring 1 pair gold bangles about 3 1-8 tolas, and 1 gold necklet about 6 tolas.

The property is on view

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Household furniture, such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, dining table in 4 pieces, writing, dressing, washband table, bedstead, cupboards, almira, large cooking stove with chimney, large iron safe.

231 large lot of loaded cartridges of different sizes,
1 Martini rifle 44 bore.
1 Seager and Guernee's Cyclopœdia of the manufactures and products of United States.
5 dozen new felwood hats.
1 large medicine chest complete.

On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Clan Mackenzie—
1 hogshed about 50 gallons Greer's "O. V. H." Old Vatted Highland whisky and license labels and capsules.

AT 2 P.M.

Several second-hand gent's bicycles.
1 light strong-built victoria.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 English brown leather new single harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Beach Road, Bandora, in Mr. Jehangher Moily's bungalow the valuable and substantial teak wood and black wood household furniture made to order, glassware, crockery, Mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, very little used, large iron safe, pictures, table and hanging lamps, copper utensils, &c., the property of N. F. KANNY, Esq., proceeded to Kooniory.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 11th September, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GREEN TEA.

Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 17th inst, at 3 p.m., on account of the concerned :—

21 Chests damaged Green Tea.
13 Chests damaged Green Tea.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS F. P. BALES, COTTON SWEEPINGS, &c., &c.,

at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 50 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m., at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cottonseed cotton picking, grain sweeping, boxes of Luggage, Bales of cotton, waste papers, Jowari, flour and wheat in bags, Cigar case and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 14th September, 1903.

RESTORED
MANHOOD

The Rev. Joseph Hope will send a Prescription which is a GUARANTEED CURE to sufferers from any of the undermentioned diseases, or those which emanate from Exhausted Vitality, caused through indiscretions, excesses, overwork, &c., &c. This Prescription has obtained a world-wide fame, and has cured many thousands of sufferers from these most distressing and weakening maladies. It renews Manhood and gives Health, Strength and Vigour to the Weak. It cures Nervous Debility in every form, Lost Manhood, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Fœtid Breath, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Write to-day, and take advantage of the cure offered to you. It will cost you nothing, and will make your life bright and happy. Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Worthing, England (Name this Paper).

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES,
1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Cycles for Cash or by Instalment. Cycles, Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality,

IF YOU WISH TO INSURE YOUR LIFE

THEN ADDRESS a Post Card to us (K. B. Sharma) by putting down on the Post Card the name of a Bird or Animal.

We will send you the incidence of your FUTURE LIFE. It will contain all the facts, which you have undergone, and the things which you are experiencing at present, the condition in which you will be placed in future. It will further contain the profit or loss from speculations and races, happiness and misery, when the fortune will be favourable to you, what kinds of progeny you will have, how long you will live, whether you will derive benefit from a particular trade or profession, what kinds of marks are there on your body, on your hands and feets, and what kinds of fruits you will reap from them.

Besides it will contain the aspect of your life beneficial to Men and Women alike.

My language is such that everybody will easily understand it. The cost of the work will be Rs. 5-4 including V. P. charges.

If these statements do not agree with the facts already experienced, we shall pay back the money.

ASTROLOGER PANDIT K. B. SHARMA,
Bombay Out-Fort, Abdul Rahman Street, Opposite Alaibag, Tramway Road.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS : EAST STREET, POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	89 7-16	= + 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	105 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 1-16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 7-16	= — 1/8
2 months hence	26 3-16	= — 3/16
Spot in New York	67 3-4	= — 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25 19	= unchanged
Berlin „	20 38 3-4	= + 1/2
New York Demand	49 1-2	= — 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4	pr ct = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7-8	pr ct = + 1/8
6 „ „ „	4	pr ct = + 1/4
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8	pr ct = + 1/8
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	pr ct = unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3	pr ct = + 1/8
7 day market loans	3	pr ct = unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £2,00,000.

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras, Rs. 20,000, at 1s. 4 3-32d.

Sugar German granulated 1st marks, 10 6-16. Sept.-Oct. Steady.

Metals.—Copper Brazlers £68-10.
Yellow metal 6 1-4d.
Tin Plates 11s. 9d.
Rubber.—Para Rubber, 4s. 5½.
Linseed Bold, 33 1-8 Sept.-Oct. Buyers don't. Tone steady.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·30—10. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports Nil. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·07	5·37	5·28	5·25
+ 10	+ 5	+ 5	+ 5
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
5·24	5·23	5·23	5·23
+ 5	+ 5	+ 5	+ 6

In New York :—

Receipts at the Port	9,000
Do. last year	28,000
Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Do. do. Continent	2,000
Mid-Uplands	12·00 — 25
Futures, month of Dec.	9·65 — 8
Do. do. March	9·67 — 6

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 5-8 unchanged
Futures, month of October	10·53 — 4
Do. do. January	9·61 — 3
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 11th September, 1903 :—

Cotton	673 bales.
Wheat	18,077 cwts.
Linseed	2,173 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	3,843 „
Gingellyseed	90 „
Poppyseed	376 „
Groundnuts	29 „
Castorseed	5,830 „
Rice	4,573 „
Myrabollams	1,934 „
Cottonseed	9,945 „

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 12.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-32d.	
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32 at 1-16d	
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4	1-4 at 9-32d.
Do. 6 do do	1s. 4	13-32d at 7-16d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-2	
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2	
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	138	
Shanghai 30 do do	188	
Japan 30 do do	152	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. tone steady.

Cash	Rs.	99·0
1st Settlement	„	98·14

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug	3 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd Aug	3 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4 do.

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone steady.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	6	7	0

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet but steady.

Brown Cawnpore ready	Rs.	5	6 0
Yellow Cawnpore „	„	5	13 0
Yellow Guzerat „	„	5	14 0

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	6	5	0

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	21	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone neglected.

W F S 91 per cent.	Rs. 30-8
Club No. 1 85	„ 29-8
Hard Red	„ 24-6

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet.
Estimated sales ..... 4,000 Bales.
Imports ..... 3,000 „

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·24	5·34
—3	—3
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·26	5·22
—2	—2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·22	5·21
—2	—2
Mar-Apl.	Apl-May
5·21	5·20
—2	—2

COTTON.—The local market is very quiet both for ready and forward. Mills are operating only on a limited scale in ready Cotton, and Exporters are almost out of the market. In New Crop there is also a paucity of business, both buyers and sellers seeming undecided how to operate in the bazaar and there being no demand for export.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BYERS—KENNY—August 19, at All Saints' Church, South Acton, Capt C B Byers, Indian Army, son of the late Major-Gen C H Byers, Bengal Staff Corps, to Isabel Catherine, daughter of Lieut Col E E Kenny, Indian Staff Corps (retired).

PRICE—YONGE—August 20, at Newton Ferrers, Devonshire the Rev C Price, Chaplain, his Majesty's Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to Cordelia Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev D Yonge.

WEST—FURLONG—August 18, at All Saints', Ryde, I W. W L West, son of E R West, of Sutton, to Kathleen Rose, daughter of Col M Furlong, Indian Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

ADAMSON—August 19, S Adamson, CE, Churchdale House Rugeley, formerly of the Bhor Ghaut and Stockapore, India, aged 79.

BEAUCHAMP—August 23, at Earley Vicarage, Reading, Ruth, daughter of the late Major-Gen Beauchamp, aged 13.

CREW—August 22, at Higham Forest, Northamptonshire, E Crew, late Commander P and O Co's Service, aged 59.

OHR—August 22, at Kensington Park Gardens, widow of Major S G G Orr, of the Madras Service, Commandant 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRUCE—September 9, at 1 Outram Street, Calcutta, the wife of A F Bruce, of a Daughter.

NEAL—September 8, at Lalumeemoor, Mussoorie, the wife of G E Neal, Cawnpore, of a son.

RICE—August 31, the wife of F J Rice, Calcutta, of a daughter.

SMITH—September 4, at Roorkee, the wife of Fred Smith, Assistant Drawing Master, Thomason College, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MORGAN—PROBY—September 10, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Geo Stokes, D D Walter John Morgan, of the E I R, to Gwendolyn Esmeralda Annie Carysford Proby.

DEATHS.

LEMARCHAND—July 27, at Purri, Tirhut, of cholera Frances, wife of F O Lemarchand, late Deputy Conservator of Forests.

LUCKSTEDT—September 4, at Agra, after long suffering Emma, relict of the late John George Luckstedt, of Agra, aged 80 years.

MENDIES—September September 4, Agra Ebenezar James Mendies, of the Superintending Engineer's Office, Irrigation Branch, II Circle, P. W. D., aged 41 years 3 months and 5 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m, Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 4-30m., 5-54s, Low water, 9-30m. 10-0s.

Banks closed. Parsee holiday.
Fourth Criminal Sessions,
Municipal Corporation.
Rovers' Football Tournament.
St. Mary's Ex-students Union, annual dance, Town Hall.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana
Bombay Gymkhana Reserves vs. P. W. D.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes:—The only son of the station-master at Botad of the B. G. J. P. Railway, a boy aged about seven years, died from snake bite on Monday last. The snake, which lay concealed under a bag containing cuppas seeds, was so venomous that the boy died within fifteen minutes after he received the bite. The heat we experienced for a few days culminated in heavy showers for two days, the rainfall measuring two inches. Crops at Palitana are expected to turn out the best, sufficient rain having fallen on that side.—Plague cases continue to occur at Porbander and Wankli under Junagad.

PAN-SUPARI TO A STATION-MASTER.—A Miraj correspondent writes :—It was with feelings of great regret that the public of Miraj and the surrounding district learned of the retirement of Mr. Hari Sakharam Gokhle, the local station-master. A public meeting of all classes and creeds was held on the 9th instant to express their appreciation of his services and their regret at his retirement. The Town-hall and its surroundings were crowded, and the station staff both Eurasian and Native joined the assembly. Nearly half a dozen speakers addressed the meeting in praise of Mr. Hari Sakharam Gokhle, and after he had replied, the Chief of Miraj, who was present, and the station-master were garlanded. The assembly dispersed with many good wishes for Mr. Gokhle.

CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Lewis charged Suka Nathu Surti, a servant in the employ of Mr. Edward Wilkin, residing at the Watson's Annexe, with cheating Gunee Abu, a tailor in Bungalows Market, in respect of goods valued at Rs. 47. It appeared that the accused went on buying cloth and other articles from the complainant from July last in his master's name, and when demands for payment were made he put off the complainant by various pretexts. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment; and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default, to undergo a further term of two months' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine if recovered Rs. 47 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITING KING'S COINS.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday afternoon before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sinnot, of the Criminal Investigation Department, again charged Abdul Hamid Khan, Abdul Latifkhan and Abdul Majidkhan, Mahomedans, with counterfeiting His Majesty's coins, possessing instruments for the same, and with tendering King's coins knowing them to be counterfeit. Mr. Balubhai P. Desai, pleader, appeared for the first and the third accused, and Mr. Rizi Rahimudin, barrister-at-law, appeared for the second accused. The facts of the case have appeared in these columns. Some further evidence having been recorded, his Worship held that a prima facie case has been made out against the accused, and ordered them to take their trial at the current Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

COURT OFFICIALS ROBBED.—At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday morning before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Dhondoo Luximon, a Hindu, was brought on remand and again charged by Inspector Coxen with theft of gold buttons, silver watches and sundry other articles, belonging to Mr. Devidas P. Mehta, Interpreter to the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Sitaram Dhakji Vaslekar, retired Judicial Clerk, and two other residents of Girgaum. The facts of the case have been reported. The accused pleaded guilty to all the charges and admitted four previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced him to an accumulated term of four years' rigorous imprisonment.—Before the same Magistrate Hari Mangal, a Purdesee, was charged with receiving and disposing of gold buttons belonging to Mr. Devidas. Mr. Boyce, pleader, defended the accused. The Magistrate discharged the accused, remarking that there was no evidence against the accused, except that of Dhondu.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Ramdas Liladhar, an old offender, was charged with stealing a gold neck ornament of the value of Rs 10 from the person of a Hindu boy, aged about three years. The evidence showed that on the morning of the 9th instant the child was playing in the street near Vasanji Gadi when the accused removed the ornament from the child's neck, passed it to his companion and then both of them absconded. A shopkeeper who noticed the occurrence raised an alarm. The accused was chased and arrested near a Marwari's shop at the corner of the street, while his companion could not be traced nor was the ornament found. The accused admitted four previous convictions, including one for four years and two for two years each. The Magistrate committed him to take his trial at the present sessions of the Bombay High Court.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.—In the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, a case in which Mr. W. Charles Lewis, ticket-inspector in the G. I. P. Railway, charged Mr. Peter Martin, train-inspector in the same railway, with defamation was called on for hearing. Mr. Athavle, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The complainant alleged that in consequence of his having sent a telegram to Wadi to excess defendant's sister-in-law for travelling second class under a third class ticket, defendant wrote to the General Traffic Manager to the effect that complainant was in the habit of defrauding the Company frequently, and as he was deputed to prosecute all cases of ticket frauds, he was expected to set a better example. Mr. Athavle said his client was willing to accept an apology. Defendant declined to tender an apology, and applied for an adjournment to enable him to bring witnesses for his defence from up-country.

ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.—Grace Saviella, a girl aged 7, residing with her parents in Morland Road, while playing with a girl named Bhagi, aged 4, on Friday afternoon, overbalanced herself from the railings of a verandah and fell on the pavement below from a height of over thirty feet, sustaining serious injuries. She was removed to the Adams-Wylie Hospital.—Jillbai, a girl aged 7, residing in Memonwada Road, while playing on the third floor, slipped and fell, fracturing her left thigh. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Jijibhoy Hospital.—Manjulabai, woman, went to draw water from a well near her house on Nowrozji Hill, leaving her toy Dhondu Blow, aged 2, at play in a neighbour's room. While running about the room Dhondu overran himself to a window, which is on a level with the floor and fell down from a height of thirty-five feet. He was picked up in an unconscious state and taken to the Motilbai Hopital, where he died on Saturday morning.

SUICIDE IN BOMBAY.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Dhackji Devnodar, a Hindoo compositor, aged thirty-three. He had been ailing since some months past and was unable to work in consequence. He after said he was tired of life. He was missed from home yesterday morning, and on a search being made his body was found in a well in the Nakhoda's Oart, in which he lived. A verdict of suicide was recorded.—Another inquest was held at the same place by the Coroner, relative to the death of Bahaya Cana, a Municipal sweeper, aged about twenty-five. The evidence showed that he lived in Islamjoora and had been ailing for some months past, and as he did not get well, he went and threw himself in a well in Girgaum Back Road on Saturday evening. The jury returned a verdict of suicide—On Friday afternoon the dead body of a Hindu girl, aged 12, was found floating in a well in Kardewadi Road. Her name was Bhagu, and she had committed suicide by drowning herself in the well, because her sister persuaded her to go back to her husband in Umarkhady and live with him amicably

THEFT AT MESSRS. TREACHER & CO.'S SHOP.—At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday afternoon before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Fred A. Chambers, lately an assistant in the employ of Messrs. Treacher and Company, at present undergoing a term of three months' rigorous imprisonment awarded by the same Magistrate on Wednesday last for stealing property to the value of Rs945 belonging to that Company, was further charged with theft of fifteen bottles of Russian cream and two drums of carbolic acid, collectively valued at Rs. 21.—Vassanji Amulack, a shentist and a druggist of Shaik Memon Street, Bombay, was charged along with Chambers with receiving and retaining the aforesaid articles, knowing the same to have been stolen, Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, appeared for the accused Vassonji. Superintendent Nolan applied for a week's remand to enable the police to make further inquiries and to instruct counsel. Mr. Nolan further stated that the accused Vassonji was arrested on the previous night for having in his shop property reasonably suspected to have been stolen.—Mr. Davar applied to the Magistrate to release his client on bail. He said the police had been searching his client's godown and shop for the last three days and succeeded in finding property worth Rs. 21, which

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NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, firework maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 30 years ago, SISTER LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.

She heard recently that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box No. 891 A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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ARDESHIR'S
PRIZE DRAWING.

AN UNUSUAL assembly witnessed Messrs. ARDESHIR'S DRAWING. The Special Committee entered the room and accompanied the sealed box. The Committee announced that the business undertaken that evening was gratifying. Mr. Ardeshir had given entire charge of the Drawing to the Committee. The Committee carefully examined the numbers before sealing. Mr. Ardeshir said: "If you have any doubt please write a duplicate number and drop in the barrel. (No one came forward but gave hearty cheers.) The year 1899, when I introduced this scheme to the manufacturers my friends laughed at my ideas. Dear patrons, I thank you for your confidence in my business. Our articles of sale were 500 when I commenced, but they are at present 17,000, and we will endeavour to make it double on the NEXT DRAWING DAY on the 15th of November" (Cheers.) All the numbers were then placed in a big barrel and 523 prizes in another barrel. Ladies and Gentlemen voluntarily rolled the barrels till the operation was finished. FIFTY-SEVEN PRIZE TICKETS fell amongst the audience, and money was paid promptly on the spot. Refreshments were served on a liberal scale. The first prize fell (ticket No. 2089) to Bai Goolbai Cawasji Master, Parsee Bazar, Bombay; the second prize of Rs. 500 (No. 3435) to Mr. A. D. Dhairyavan, Darga Street, Mahim; and the third prize of Rs. 250 (No. 1074) to Ibrahim Aladdin, Sukkur. The remaining 520 prizes were distributed all over Hindustan.

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on MONDAY, the 28th September, 1903, for Filling in foundations and Constructing Plinth of the FEMALE HOSPITAL in the Compound of St. George's Hospital, Bombay. The value of work will be about Rs. 19,000.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.
R. W. MURPHY, C. E.
Ag. Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

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The Bombay Gazette
MONDAY, SEPT. 14, 1903.

THE COMMERCE OF THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE Commerce of the Persian Gulf has been under a cloud for several years past. A period of trade depression which has coincided very nearly with the general decline noticed in India has occurred, and last year this depression was accentuated by the serious failure of the crops. When the last trade report was issued conditions were very bad indeed, and prospects of returning prosperity were correspondingly dim. Good rains at the end of last year, however, have placed matters on a much more satisfactory basis, and there is every reason to hope that during the present year the trade of the Gulf will assume normal proportions. The report alludes to one of the drawbacks of Persian commerce—the long credit system. This method of facilitating financial negociations is largely resorted to by some of the chief British importing firms, and inasmuch as there appears to be no honest legal machinery for bringing defaulting native customers to justice importers are greatly handicapped. As a matter of fact, the system is the bugbear of the importing trader all over the East, and as conditions are it seems almost useless to hope that an alteration will ever be effected. The imports last year decreased considerably. Exclusive of specie, importations into Bushire are stated to have fallen off by over 80 lakhs of rupees. There was also a decrease of nearly 31 lakhs in the export trade from this port, but as a matter of fact this was more than balanced by large increases in the exportation of pearls from Lingah. The decrease in some branches of commerce was very marked, as will be easily imagined when it is remembered that the figures for the year would have shown a still heavier decrease but for the importation of large quantities of grain and flour from India. An increase of nearly forty-two lakhs of rupees occurred under the head of pearls exported from Lingah. This was due to the good season. Most of the pearls sent from these ports are, of course, taken up by Indian merchants. Other increases which occurred amongst the exports were in respect of dates, rice, and limes. Notable decreases occurred under the heads of gum, which is exported to the United Kindom, India, Germany and Belgium; opium, the decrease being due to unremunerative prices; rosewater, owing to a poor crop; and mother-o'-pearl, in consequence of a fall in prices abroad. In respect of the imports there were large increases, as we have mentioned, and especially in food grains, such as wheat, barley, and rice. The increased demand was due to the failure of the local supply. Importations of sugar, which is mostly sent from India, and timber also increased, and there was a slightly increased demand for some classes of woollen goods. Some of the decreases were very noticeable. They occur under the heads of building materials, cotton piece-goods, the trade in which is divided between Great Britain and India, dates, kerosine oil, perfumery, mother-o'-pearl, shawls, and specie. The British India merchant, who in the past has been the chief importer into Bushire of kerosine oil, has ceased to give any attention to this branch of commerce.

The figures relating to the trade of the Bahrein Islands are also very interesting. Mr. J. Calcott Gaskin, the Assistant Political Agent, states that the decline in the figures, having regard to some of the principal articles of trade, is due to the insecurity of the caravan routes to Al Hassar and Nejd. He points out that during the eight months all trade between Bahrein and these districts stopped. During the last two years there has been an influx into the islands of a large number of Persian settlers, and this fact, along with a general improvement in the condition of the islanders, has brought about a demand for better classes of goods such as prints, woollens, velvets, and silks. Then there has been a big increase in the importation of coffee, and this, the report informs us, is due to importation of cheap Brazilian coffee. This shows pretty conclusively that the Indian coffee planter has very little chance in competition with the Brazilian cultivator. European houses are beginning to realise the possibilities of trade in these islands. A French firm has made a bold bid for the trade, and the Assistant Political Agent urges such British houses as are interested to consider the advisability at once of catering for this market. Unless some energetic British firm will realise the importance of this growing trade, says Mr. Gaskin, and will endeavour to obtain a share in it quickly, it will soon be too late. It is likely, too, that in the near future a stone pier may be erected at Bahrein and when that is done the shipping will have little or no cause to complain about the arrangements made for the discharging of cargoes.

Turning now to Maskat, it is pleasurable to note that there was a rather considerable increase. The imports were augmented by 865,439 dollars, roughly about ten and-a-half lakhs of rupees at the present rate of exchange, and the exports increased by 208,747 dollars, or about two and a half. The chief items on the balance sheet of Maskat are coffee and sugar. During 1902—03 the importation of sugar was nearly double the normal figure. It is explained that large quantities of Austrian sugar were imported via Bombay with a view to re-export to India through the Native State ports, the enhanced duty being thereby evaded. This clever project, however, was not successful. The customs authorities were apprized of the destination of all craft clearing with such sugar for Indian ports, and it is presumed that duty was levied in due course. The same circumstance which we have already noted as having caused difficulty at Bushire is also giving trouble at Mohammerah. Here buyers of produce are called upon to act as bankers to the cultivators and to give advances before the prospects of the harvest are assured. Then again, goods imported are usually sold on three or six months' credit, and the whole financial system appears to be rather awkward. During last year there was an increase in the exportation of dates. On the other hand, there was a decline in respect of Manchester cotton goods. This was due merely to overstocking in the previous year. As regards the imports there was a large decrease in cotton goods. This was owing to the poverty arising out of the succession of bad years which have been experienced. Bunder Abbas reports a serious famine during 1902, and the reason that the figures are increased slightly is that there was a great increase in the amount of grain imported. In dealing with the trade of this port Captain Grey, the Vice-Consul, gives some interesting information. He says that the want of a bank is much felt, and that foreigners in their trade relations with the Persians should be more careful. The extreme difficulty which is experienced in getting debts paid should certainly make traders more chary and less trustful. In addition thefts from cargo boats and from goods already delivered to the customs seem to be of common occurrence, and exporters find it very difficult to obtain redress. An interesting reference is made in the report to the trade in firearms. It appears that while, on the one hand, the number of arms imported from Great Britain is steadily decreasing, there is a continual increase in the importations from Marseilles or other foreign ports. The Political Agent points out that this means that the trade is passing into the hands of persons over whose operations the British Government can exercise no check or supervision, and some endeavour should certainly be made to drive this trade from the channel into which it is drifting at the present time.

THE WAR COMMISSION'S REPORT.

THE general conclusions of the War Commission do not differ materially from those formed by the mass of the British public during the progress of the South African War. We knew that the struggle was begun "with a light heart," with no plan of campaign and in a condition of unpreparedness. But the findings of the Commission provide us with details on these points that should leave us devoutly thankful that we managed to "muddle through" in face of every difficulty and defect. Lord Rosebery has abundant justification for his warning that the revelations of the Commission are likely to lessen the prestige of British military power in the eyes of foreigners and to expose us to an increased risk of war. Not only was there a lack of prescience and forethought in high places, and an utter neglect of available information by which the Cabinet could have acquainted themselves of the task before them, but there were amazing deficiencies apparent through all the Military Departments at Home. The most serious of these appeared in respect of ammunition and armament. A few months before the war broke out, it was suddenly discovered that nearly half the reserve of small arm ammunition, being of the Dum-Dum type, could not be used in a campaign against white men. The reserve of gun ammunition was only 200 rounds per gun, in addition to the 300 rounds with the batteries, and the entire reserve was absorbed by the demands of South Africa after little more than two months of the war. By turning on the whole powers of the ordnance factories and borrowing from the navy and from India the demands were met, though not in all cases in time. To meet the demand for long range guns the Plymouth armament had to be drawn upon. On November 20, 1899, General Buller was told there was only eight weeks' supply of small ammunition in the country, and that the supply of gun ammunition would not last so long. In these circumstances it is not surprising that Sir Henry Brackenbury, who had to meet the demands for ammunition and armament, told the Commission that he suffered the deepest anxiety as to what would happen in the event of a war in which the navy would be engaged as well as the army. It would be impossible, he declared, to meet the demands in the conditions then existing. To the Imperial Yeomanry authorities belongs the credit of discovering that about 200,000 of the new Lee-Enfield rifles were sighted incorrectly, and that the rifles shot eighteen inches to the right at a distance of 500 yards. This oversight, say the Commissioners, was still less excusable than that of the Dum-Dum bullets, because the manufacture of the rifles had been going on for some years. There was a sufficient stock of cavalry lances in reserve, but the authorised reserve of 6,000 cavalry swords was discovered to have fallen to eighty. Lord Wolseley is one of the few responsible persons who come out of the War Commission's ordeal with any credit as Lord Lansdowne is the one against whom there is the greatest evidence of culpable neglect or ignorance. Yet the Commissioners, as did Lord Lansdowne during his controversy with the late Commander-in-Chief, suggest that he failed to realise his responsibilities. Lord Wolseley had the information supplied by the Intelligence Department before him, and on no fewer than five occasions made proposals for increasing the forces in South Africa. On August 18th, in a memorandum to the Cabinet, he urged the despatch as quickly as possible of 10,000 troops to Natal at a cost of £500,000, as a means of averting war. The ten thousand troops were eventually sent from India. But though the then Commander-in-Chief had before that date repeatedly advised the despatch of reinforcements to South Africa, the Commissioners consider it necessary to pass a reflection upon Lord Wolsley. They observe that the general impression to be derived from the whole circumstances must be that the special function of the Commander-in-Chief in England, namely the preparation of schemes of offensive and defensive operations, was not exercised in any systematic fashion. Yet it is admitted that the despatch of the proposed brigade to Natal at the proper time might have altered the whole course of the war. For the failure in this respect the Cabinet, as a whole, is responsible, and in emphasising this point Lord Rosebery is but expressing what the Commissioners also say in a milder and more diplomatic form. The lesson, it is to be hoped, has been learned, and whether Lord Kitchener goes to the War Office, or not, the nation will expect to see a genuine scheme of reform emerge from the consideration which must now be given to the military problem.

THE HOME CRICKET SEASON.

THE cricket season of 1903 despite the brilliant individual performances with bat or ball of such players as Fry, Ranjitsinghji, Hirst, Foster, Rhodes, J. Gunn and others cannot be regarded as otherwise than disappointing. The number of matches in the County Championship contest spoiled by rain largely exceeded the number in previous years and threw a gloom over the competition which, besides causing serious loss to the county clubs detracted from the interest in the fight for the championship. From the point of view of the different county committees the season will rank as the worst on record, and although this remark does not apply to the players generally, there were some who owing to the conditions under which they were called upon to play for nearly two-thirds of the season, never succeeded in doing themselves justice with bat or ball. The weather indeed had a most depressing effect on the players, and everything considered, the season was a wretched one for players and spectators alike. The County Championship was carried off by Middlesex, who last year had to be content with eighth place in the table and the remarkable form shown by the metropolitans was the chief feature of the season. Only one match was lost, the return against Yorkshire, and in most of the drawn games Middlesex left off with an advantage. Warner, Beldam, Moon, Beauquet, Robertson, J. Douglas, and Wells were in brilliant batting form, while the bowling, with Hearne and Trott in their best form and useful changes in Beldam, Beauquet, Hunt, and Wells proved much stronger than the most sanguine supporters of the County expected it would be. Sussex enjoyed a good season losing only two matches and having the distinction of beating Yorkshire twice. For their position they were indebted to Fry, whose brilliant batting formed the chief theme of conversation during the season, and to the consistent form shown by Ranjitsinhji, Brann, Vine, Relf and Killick. Yorkshire experienced hard luck in having to take the field on several occasions without some of their best players, but when able to put their full strength in the field there was no finer side in the country. Hirst was in splendid form with both bat and ball, and Jackson, Smith, Tunnicliffe, Brown, Denton, Rhodes, Lord Hawke, Haigh and Ringrose all did well in their respective departments. The chief strength of Lancashire nowadays lies in the number of amateurs available and the Palatine county committee were lucky in having the services at different periods during the season of such fine exponents as MacLaren, Spooner, Eccles, Garratt, Steel, Brearley, Hornby, Hollins and Findlay. The county's position in the championship table was largely the result of the consistent batting of most of the above mentioned players. Notts, who wound up the season fifth in the championship table, are in a fair way of recovering some of their lost glory. In W. Gunn, J. Gunn, Jones, Iremonger, G. Gunn, Dixon and Staunton the Lace County has seven excellent batsmen and the bowling with J. Gunn, Wass and Hallam is stronger than it has been for some years. The performances of the other counties in the Championship matches do not call for any special remarks. It suffices to say that they all had an indifferent season.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

PREPARATIONS for the annual Chitral reliefs are now being made. In addition to the troops forming the relieving column and escort a regiment will probably move to Chakdarra, where it will remain while the march to and from Chitral is being carried out. It will thus take the place of the Khar moveable column until recently located in the same neighbourhood. Everything continues quiet in Chitral and Swat, so the march is likely to be an uneventful one. Lord Kitchener will be in Chitral before the reliefs reach that place. He returns to India via Gilgit.

BARON DE STAEL-HOLSTEIN arrived in Bombay on Saturday, by the P. and O. Co.'s s.s Peninsular.

BERAR will come under the administration of the Central Provinces from the 1st October.

A CORRECTION issued by the Bombay Educational Department states that in the Government Resolution, dated the 29th August, the date 1st October should be read for the 1st September.

A BILL is being prepared, and may possibly be ready in time for introduction during the Simla Session, dealing with the legal status of the proposed Agricultural Banks.

THE goods traffic in the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 22nd August, 1903, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1902 of 223, 891 maunds and Rs. 63, 808 in the earnings.

IT is formally notified that the Viceroy will leave Simla on the 25 September on a visit to Kumaon and Garhwal, and return to Simla on the 14th October. His Excellency will be accompanied by Colonel Baring, and Captains Baker-Carr and Keighley.

MR. ANANDA CHARLU's tenure of his seat in the Imperial Legislative Council shortly expires. It is expected the Madras Government will re-nominate him. Later in the year Mr. Bose, Central Provinces, Syed Husain Bilgrami, Hyderabad, and the Maharaja of Darbhanga, Bengal, also vacate their seats.

AN interesting scheme of preparatory work has been arranged for the members of the Bombay Light Horse in anticipation of the ordinary season of training, with a view of enabling members of the Corps to become better acquainted with the roads leading to and from Bombay, the situation of the railway level crossings, the lines of telegraph, the alignment of the water supply to the city, as well as the regulation pace at which such a force moves it is proposed to ride out to Mahim Sands on Monday next, the 21st instant. The Corps will start at 7-15 a.m., from Mahaluxmi Station where horses should be in waiting. In drawing up the scheme of work Major Cuffe has been assisted by Second-Lieutenant Readie.

THE GATHERING OF THE YELLOW ROSES.

[BY WILLIAM DURBAN.]

IN the Middle Ages the custom arose among the Jews, by ecclesiastical authority, of wearing a yellow badge. The Zionist, to mark the birth of a marvellous new movement in the world, have changed the symbol for a yellow rose. The beautiful flower was strikingly in evidence at Basle, where once more the Jewish delegates assembled from all quarters of the earth. The Sixth International Zionist Congress was as picturesque as its predecessors. The Chasadim, or ultra-orthodox Rabbis from Warsaw and the Russian "Pale," was seated in conclave with caftened scribes from Jassy and Bucharest; and reforming minister from New York, missionaris from Dlondyke, and representatives from Pretoria meet together as they did in that animated assembly in London in August, 1900, which was the only one of the six Congresses held elsewhere than in Switzerland.

The Congress reverts to summer. Last year was a blank, for the fifth Congress assembled at the end of December, 1901. But, many intelligent and inquisitive folk will again be asking, What is Zionism? Mistaken explanations have been freely offered, so that the public mind is somewhat confused. The Zionists, writes Mr. William Durban in the "Pall Mall Gazette" mainly aim at securing a compact under which the Jews shall be given charge of the Holy Land by international guarantee, and thus take the place of the Turk in maintaining a balance between the diverse sects, each of which if left alone, would seek to monopolize possession of the Holy City. It is frequently, and altogether erroneously, stated that these enthusiasts desire to raise funds for the purchase of Palestine from the Sultan. Any one who understands the essential conditions of Islam is aware that the Sultan could never even listen to any such proposition. His life would not be worth a moment's purchase were he known to entertain the idea. But it is quite conceivable that he would be both willing and able, in return for a heavy annual payment, to permit the Jews to return freely to their original homeland, and there to settle in large colonies under some kind of Hebrew Home Rule. Under his suzerainty, enjoying autonomy according to their own civil and religious laws, they would be a happy and contented people. That, at any rate, is the sentiment of multitudes of the race at this hour. The Turk has always been tolerant of the Hebrew, for it has never been any part of the Mahommedan polity to ill-treat and systematically persecute "The People of the Holy Book."

Zionism has irresistibly attracted the close attention of both the Tsar and the Sultan. The advisers of the former have hurled at the Russian representatives of the movement the reproach of responsibility for recent riots, and have now sternly vetoed the propaganda. The horrors of Kishineff will luridly illumine many a sentence in the speeches to be delivered at Basle. But the Sultan is at last the kind friend of Dr. Herzl, whom he summoned to Yildiz Kiosk in May, 1901. On that memorable occasion Abdul Hamid expressed sympathy with the movement declared himself friendly to the Hebrew race, and said he regarded them as desirable colonists. He might well give them credit for loyal allegiance for so far the Zionists have done nothing to indicate antagonism to any ruling regime. They declare emphatically that they are not opposed to any State. At their congress in London the bust of Queen Victoria was placed over the president's chair, and at the mass meeting the proceedings concluded with the singing of "God save the Queen."

DR. HERZL.

Zionism has all the more amazed the world in the rapidity of its development because of its very inauspicious inauguration. It has blazed into prominence on parallel lines with the Dowieism of Chicago which also sets up the vision of a New Zion though only for the Gentiles, and the Eddyism of Concord, also predictive of a very fantastic Millennium, Dr. Herzl is no Moses. He is rather a Jewish Parnell. He it was who by his pamphlet, "Der Judenstaat," initiated this movement. In this brochure he advocated the establishment of a Jewish State as the sole panacea for the persecutions which the Jews in Russia and Roumania had to endure. He had previously visited London, where his scheme was coldly received by the few leading members of the Hebrew community to whom it was unfolded. Nor did he fare better elsewhere, for he had no thought of Palestine in his mind but had conceived a predilection for Argentina as a refuge for oppressed sections of his nation. But as there were "Reformers before the Reformation," so there had been Zionists before Herzl, and the way had been pioneered for the new idea by such enthusiasts for the rehabilitation of the Holy Land as Sir Moses Montefiore and Baron Edmond de Rothschild of Paris.

In the city of Vienna, opposite that piece of dainty architecture the Votivkirche, is the office of "Die Welt," the organ of Zionism edited by Dr. Theodor Herzl. Here he may daily be seen, industriously working on his able weekly, as well as writing for the New Freie Presse, to which he is a regular contributor. Dr. Herzl is by profession a lawyer, but has chosen a literary career. His success has amply proved the wisdom of the preference. He is the author of many books, and has won fame throughout the German-speaking world as a dramatist. Those who see him for the first time are at once both attracted and repelled. He has the face and bearing of a king, with a reserve which at first keeps the stranger at a distance. But he quickly fascinates by the dignity of his bearing and by the classic beauty of his face and figure.

"That book wrote itself," said Herzl, referring in conversation to his famous pamphlet. "It forced itself upon me. I fought it, for it meant for me to show my colour; and to force the Jews of Europe to show their colours, and for a Jew in Austria to show himself a Jew, especially if he be a literary man, is dangerous to his reputation as an author, and still more dangerous to the publication with which he is connected. The Jews here have played the game of hiding for a long time. We have hidden our Old Testament names behind those of our new Testament enemies. We have shunned the synagogue and have sprinkled ourselves with holy water, and have kept from our children the dreadful secret that their parents were Jews, yet we were persecuted. We wanted to be Austrians or Germans; we delighted to mingle with our German neighbours, and yet Juden raus! was the cry in Germany. It was echoed in Austria, it was realized in Russia and, if we are to go, whither shall we go? Let them give us a land, no matter how small but let it be our own land, where we may not only carry the burdens but also have the privileges, of citizenship."

ENTHUSIASM IN THE MOVEMENT.

The leaders of movements claim that Zionism cannot possibly be a failure. They contend that it has already checked the disintegration of the Hebrew national spirit; that it has caught the drifting, tossing Jew, and has given him a State, if only in his dreams. "It has brought him back," says Dr. Herzl, to his faith and to his God, and that is worth all the trouble we have taken. But it will not fail. We may, in this generation; but Zionism will live until it is realized, it is what the Jew needs. It is what God wants."

It must be conceded that Zionism has taken the intellectual cream of Judaism. Notable among its advocates are Dr. Max Nordau, the fellow-leader with Herzl of the whole galaxy. Dr. Max Mandhestamm, the famous Kieff oculist; Dr. Moses Gester, Chief Rabbi of the English Sephardic Jews one of the finest of living Orientalists; M. Bernard Lazare, who by his pamphlet reopened the Dreyfus case; Dr. Alexander Mamorek, chief of the Parius Pasteure Laboratoro; Dr. Haffkine, the intimate friend of the Montefiore family; Josef Israels, the great dutch painter; Lilien, the foremost decorator in Germany; and professors Lombroso are all prominent Zionist zealots. This vivacious partisan has from time to time scathingly attacked such Jewish organs as have sought to arrest the movements, as well as the Jewish millionaires and magnates who have displayed apathy to the place of enthusiasm. His essay on the topic in the World's Work is one of his smartest literary feats. What he will say at Basle will be awaited with eager expectations.

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BALKAN PERIL.

BULGARIA AND THE POWERS.

TURKEY'S MERCILESS METHODS.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF CHRISTIANS.

FRENCH SQUADRON UNDER ORDERS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

M. Petroff, the Bulgarian Premier, has informally intimated to the Powers that unless the Turkish excesses in Macedonia are restrained Bulgaria must depart from her attitude of strict neutrality.

A Consular report from Salonika states that three-hundred insurgents at Kastoria who had surrendered were all massacred by the Turks.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

Reports from Adrianople received at Sofia indicate that the Turks are employing similar measures to those in Macedonia to suppress the outbreak.

It is stated that the Austrian Government has stopped ten million cartridges ordered by the Bulgarian Government.

It is officially stated at Salonika that in the fight on Thursday at Resua 103 Bulgarians were killed.

Nazim Pacha, the new Commander-in-Chief in Macedonia, who has been educated in Germany, is conducting drives after the system followed in South Africa against the Boers and is meeting with great success, lines of Bashi Bazouks replacing block-houses and barbed wire fences.

It is feared that in the more remote districts the operations are conducted mercilessly and the bulk of the Christian inhabitants slaughtered.

A division of the French Mediterranean squadron under Admiral Jaureguibery has been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to the Levant to protect French subjects in Macedonia.

THE GREAT STORM IN ENGLAND.

MANY VESSELS AND LIVES LOST.

DOVER HARBOUR WORKS DAMAGED

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

News of the great storm in England is meagre, owing to the destruction of the telegraphs, but the damage known is enormous.

The Dover Harbour works have been destroyed and great havoc has occurred along the coast and in the country.

LATER.

Lloyds report sixty-three wrecks as having taken place in the late gale, several of them with all hands lost.

The contractors of the Dover Harbour state that the permanent works are not damaged and only the temporary structure in connection with the construction of one break-water has been destroyed.

AFFAIRS IN ALGERIA.

THE ATTACK ON A FRENCH CONVOY.

BIG HAUL BY THE ARABS.

The Arabs in the attack on a French convoy at Elmungar mentioned on the 6th and 8th instant captured fifty camel loads of arms and ammunition and 450 camel loads of provisions.

[Previous telegrams stated that brigands attacked a French convoy accompanied by a company of the Foreign Legion in the vicinity of Elmungar in Algeria. It was followed by desperate fighting which lasted for seven hours. The French force consisted of 120 of the Foreign Legion and Spahis, and out of this force thirty-seven were killed and forty-seven wounded. The list of killed included the commander of the convoy.]

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

LORD ROSEBERY'S VIEWS.

THE MAN FOR THE CRISIS.

LORD KITCHENER THE SAVIOUR.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

A letter has appeared from Lord Rosebery in which he says with the report of the War Commission in their hands there is danger of foreign statesmen holding Great Britain cheap, meaning thereby an increased risk of war.

No time, he says, must be lost in remedying this, and whatever the departmental responsibility is, it in nowise diminishes the collective responsibility of the Cabinet. The nation itself is also responsible and must exert its constitutional power.

As regards a remedy we fortunately possess a man for the crisis and should give Lord Kitchener the fullest authority to re-organise the War Office system possibly on similar lines to the Navy.

AMERICA'S SEIZURE OF ISLANDS.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIONS.

Great Britain has made representations at Washington regarding the seizure of the islands in Darvel Bay, which the Americans claim as having been formerly Spanish.

THE PLAGUE AT MARSEILLES.

No further plague cases have taken place at Marseilles.

JOHN MARTIN, proprietor of a hotel at Stamford, Conn., U.S.A., played pool with William Culoo, of the same town, until he had got rid of all his money and jewellery. He then staked the clothes on his back, and lost the game. Martin had to return home in a barrel.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

BRITISH SQUADRON TO VISIT AMERICA.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

A British squadron from the home fleet will shortly proceed to the United States on a visit of courtesy.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

The Admiralty contradicts the report that a British squadron is going to America to pay a visit of courtesy.

SIR WALTER LAWRENCE.

HIS RETIREMENT.

(FROM OUR CORREPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 13.

I regret to hear that in consequence of the recent illness of Lady Lawrence, Sir Walter Lawrence vacates his office of Private Secretary to the Viceroy in the latter part of October to accompany her home. He thus leaves India some two months before the completion of the Viceroy's five years' term, when his appointment would, in the ordinary course, have terminated.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 12.

The Indian railway earnings for the first five months of the current official year are half a crore of rupees more than those of the corresponding periods in 1902. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is ahead by nineteen lakhs, the North-Western by twenty-seven lakhs, the Oudh and Rohilkhand, Bombay Baroda and the Madras Railways by four lakhs each, the South India and Bengal North-Western by seven lakhs each, and the Burma Railways by three lakhs. On the other hand, the Rajputana-Malwa is behind by twenty-one lakhs, the Indian Midland by seven lakhs and the Eastern Bengal by two lakhs.

DIRECTOR OF TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 12.

Mr. Leach succeeds Mr. Hutchinson as Director of Traffic, Telegraph Department, Mr. Perrington acting in this appointment during Mr. Leach's absence on leave.

BOUNTY ON GREEN TEA

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 12.

A circular issued by the Indian Tea Cess Committee last evening states that from the 1st to the 21st August, the green tea bounty was paid on 525,157 pounds of tea at the rate of half an anna per pound.

CHARGES AGAINST COMPANY DIRECTORS.

THREE ACCUSED CONVICTED.

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 12.

In the Madras "cause celebre" known as the Pursewalkum Fund Case, in which seven directors of a registered company known as the Pursewalkum Hindu Jananukula Permanent Society, 1st Branch, Limited, were arraigned on charges of cheating by publishing a false balance sheet and criminal misappropriation, all the accused were found not guilty on the second count. On the first count the first, second and sixth accused were found guilty and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment, the other four were acquitted.

FUNCTIONS AT GANESHKHIND.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 13.

The following are the functions fixed to take place at Government House, Ganeshkhind:—23rd September, ball; 28th, dinner to meet Lord Bishop of Bombay; 1st October, "At Home" at Races (Governor's Cup day); 6th October, Gymkhana; 7th October, dinner to meet General Sir Robert Low.

ILLNESS OF CAPTAIN MARJORIBANKS.

PROGRESSING FAVOURABLY.

Captain Majoribanks, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, now down with enteric fever in the Sassoon Hospital, is progressing favourably.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 10.

The cancelling is notified of a general order recently published abolishing the sword in all lancer regiments of native cavalry (including Madras).

Major A. J. H Swiney, R.E., is appointed Assistant Director-General for Fortifications.

Captain Cox, 9th Madras Infantry, has been selected for the command of the 15th Mule Corps.

THE "Pioneer" says:—A preposterous statement has appeared in a Calcutta paper to the effect that the Viceroy has it in mind to appoint his Private Secretary, Sir Walter Lawrence, to be Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, in early succession to Mr. Greer. It is sufficient to say that there is not an atom of truth in the statement, without discussing its inherent absurdity.

DR. A. LINGARD, Imperial Bacteriologist, who during his stay in Simla had interviews with the Viceroy, Sir Denzil Ibbetson and Mr. Miller, Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, returned to his laboratory at Muktesar on Friday. Dr. Lingard and his staff have lately made extraordinary advances in the way of popularising inoculation of cattle against rinderpest in Northern India, and whereas at one time agriculturists offered as much ignorant resistance to rinderpest protection as to plague protection, their attitude is now one of growing faith and gratitude.

THE PRESIDENCY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

FOONA, SEPTEMBER 13.

The Presidency Assault-at-Arms was brought to a successful conclusion yesterday when a very large and fashionable gathering assembled to witness the events. In the morning several mounted events were contested, and in the afternoon the usual displays by the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, the Gymnastic staff and 2nd Lancers, H. C., were gone through. Sir James Monteath, Sir Robert Low, the Hon'ble Mr Fulton, Mr. Justice Russell, and many others were present. In the tug-of-war between the Connaught Rangers and the Royal Scots the Rangers beat the Scots in a pull which lasted 7 minutes 30 seconds. Another tug-of-war was between the 20th Bombay Infantry and the 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and was won by the former. The prize winners then formed up opposite the stand.

Before distributing the prizes, General Sir Robert Low said: The Assault-at-Arms this year has been a record one. There were more entries than ever before. One hundred and thirty-two British officers, 280 native officers and 1,154 non-commissioned officers of British and Native Army competed and the large sum of Rs. 5,000 issued in prizes. One feature that the Inspector of Gymnastics noticed has been the great improvement in the skill of the native soldiery, which shows a marked advance in some former years. The best man-at-arms amongst the British officers is Lieut Littlewoood of the 10th Hussars. The officer who has won the second prize is Capt. Wogan-Browne, 3rd Bombay Cavalry. The best native officer at arms is Risaldar Ramchanderao Madick, 1st Bombay Lancers. The best man-at-arms amongst the British troops is Sergeant-Major Maloney, 40th Field Battery, and the best man-at-arms in the Native Army is Sowar Pakarsing 1st Bombay Lancers. Of course, there is a large number of other prizes, but the list is too long to go through. May I say, however, that the best dismounted man-at-arms is Sergeant Ashdown, Gymnastic Instructor, and among the natives is Havaldar Shaik Fakirbaksh, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. I had hoped before I left the Command that on one occasion, at least, the Assault-at-Arms might have been held at Bombay. I feel that under the able management of Colonel Hill it would have been a gigantic success, and would have done the Bombay populace a great deal of good, besides in showing them the skill of our soldiers. Unfortunately the plague year by year prevented the idea being carried out. I hope my successor will be more fortunate in having the Assault-at-Arms carried out in Bombay under the direction of the Officer Commanding Bombay. My thanks are greatly due to Captain Lewis and to the staff who have been judging at this meeting. Their duties have been very heavy, and they have acquitted themselves very creditably. I should very much like to see those who have failed to secure prizes in this year's tournament be winners next year. I will now ask Miss Low to give away the prizes.

The following are some of the prize winners:—Physical drill won by Seaforth Highlanders, Rs. 250, The Buffs being second and receiving Rs. 100. Same event for natives: 1st, 3rd Bombay Infantry, Rs. 125: 2nd, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Rs. 50 Bayonet combat: 1st, Seaforth Highlanders, Rs. 100; 2nd: York and Lancaster, Rs. 50. Same event for natives. 17th Bombay Infantry, Rs 50; 2nd, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Rs. 25. Driving competition for which the Governor of Bombay offered a prize: 1st, 45th Battery, Rs. 120; 2nd, 15th Battery, Rs. 60. Riding and jumping competition by section: 1st, "P" Battery, Rs. 60. Same for natives: 1st, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Rs. 40. Tug-of War: 1st, Connaught Rangers, Rs. 150; 2nd, Royal Scots, Rs. 60. Tent-pegging by sections for British Officers for which H. H Aga Khan offered a cup: 1st, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent. Tent-pegging by Lance, won by Rissalder Abdul Suttar Khan, Rs. 68. Tent-pegging by sword won by Rissaldar Mir Hidayat Ali, 1st Lancers, H. C., Rs. 62. Heads and Posts won by Risaldar-Major Ramchander, 1st Bombay Lancers, Rs. 62. Sword vs. Sword won by Rissaldar Saydulla Khan, 1st Bombay Lancers, Rs. 46. Tent-pegging by Lance won by Captain Brown, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry. Tent-pegging with Sword won by Lieutenant Littlewood, 10th Hussars. The same officer won in the Heads and Posts competition. Sword vs Sword won by Captain Hewlett, Central India Horse. Sabre vs. Sabre won by Lieutenant Huntly, 1st Bombay Lancers. Riding and Jumping competition won by Lieut. Boase, 29th Field Battery.

21ST BOMBAY INFANTRY.

CONVERSION INTO A PIONEER CORPS

The 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion) has been delocalised and converted into a Pioneer regiment and linked with the 7th and 8th Bombay Pioneers. The 21st Bombay Pioneers will move from Bombay to Poona about March 1904, and will be accommodated in the Pioneer Lines at Kirkee.

THE PHYSIC NUT.

ITS CONSUMPTION PROHIBITED.

The following has been issued in Station Orders by the Major-General Commanding the Poona Station:—The Officer Commanding Station Hospital reports two serious cases of men having eaten a fruit of the wild plant known as the physic nut. Officers commanding units will impress upon all ranks the risk they incur by eating this fruit, which is likely to produce choleraic symptoms.

SIR JAMES MONTEATH.

A ROUND OF VISITS.

His Excellency Sir James Monteath, accompanied by his staff, paid visits yesterday to Sirdar Dastur Khan Bahadur Hosang Jamasji, H. H. Punt Sachin of Bhore, and Sirdar Nagojirao Patankar.

A RICH ZEMINDAR is to be tried by the Sessions Judge, Gorakpur, United Provinces, on a charge of murder. It is alleged that the accused was desirous of ejecting some tenants, and took some of his own ploughs and started ploughing their land. A woman tried to resist and was either knocked down or lay flat down before the bullocks, when it is said the accused took out a Nepalese "kukri" and with one blow cut her head clean off.

THE NASIK GOLF WEEK.

WEST OF INDIA TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 12.

"Here we are again," as the clown says when he leaps into the ring of the circus! And indeed the comparison between ourselves and the clown is in one respect not inapt. To those for whom the goddess of golf has no charms, our performances will seem diverting if not ludicrous; and whereas the clown is, during his performance, bounded by his ring, so we in ours are bounded by our links. Round we go, day after day, from morn till dewy eve, seeing nothing of Nasik outside the charmed circle of the golf course. But there the comparison ends. We are here for our own amusement, the clown for that of others. We are here, as the doctors say, for the benefit of our health, whereas the poor clown appears nightly to the detriment of his. And lastly, we, unlike the clown, dislike a full house; except perhaps when we are contesting a final tie, in which case we should perhaps feel hurt if there was no onlooker to applaud our success or deplore our defeat!

"Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur!" There are new features on the links. A new club-house, new greens, a much better course, the predominance of the rubber cored ball. And for ourselves? "I have been getting gray," said a friend to me this morning, "since we last met, and my game is worse than it was last year?" Alas, we are none of us as young as we were, though we still hope we are improving our game; for in golfing most of all games, "hope springs eternal." But let us look more closely at the changes time has wrought in Nasik and in ourselves.

First of all the idea of a club-house is a "fait accompli," though the building itself is not yet finished. However, the days of a cutcha hut, supplemented by damp tents as the Club House of the Royal West of India Golf Club, will be known no more. We shall now have a solid roof over our heads when the rains descend and the floods come in the middle of a round, and before very long we shall have excellent residential quarters for the week end.

The club-house is beautifully situated on rising ground, south of the Idgah, outside the links. No better spot could have been chosen. It will be a treat to live there, and, while taking "chota-hazri," watch the rain clouds robe and unrobe the distant hills, and sweep onwards, in ever-changing masses, to lose themselves in the morning sunshine.

The copious rains, aided by the energetic efforts of the Managing Committee and their Tournament Secretary, Mr. Elie, have improved the course almost beyond knowledge. The greens are better than I have ever known them, and plenty of work has been put on the rest of the course, with excellent results. Several new greens have been made, which will make a welcome change in the old round, and all the bankers have been made much more formidable. I congratulate the Committee on their work.

With the links in such good order, it will be most interesting to see whether the non-universally-used rubber-cored ball will make an improvement in the scoring. I think I am right in saying that none of these balls were used at Nasik in last year's Tournament, when the scoring was exceedingly high. No doubt Nasik is a very difficult course for low scoring. I cannot remember any medal return of less than 84 for the 18 holes. And, though the new ball will make the course shorter, I very much doubt if the peculiar putting greens will be easier to manipulate with these "jumpy" balls than they were with the old gutty ball.

So much for the links and the new club-house and the new balls. No new playing clubs have, I trust, been invented! I have now a few remarks to make on the players. This year, I may confidently state, will not be a one-man year. Three new players, viz. Major Anderson, Captain Leman, and Mr. Boy are quite as good as Messrs. Fry and Pechy and Carter, who have in former years had things pretty much their own way. We ought to see some very interesting games in the West of India Cup Tournament, if these players, and others, like Messrs. Stansfield, Greig, Meikle and Nicholson are in form. There will be a very large muster, and I expect that the opening Handicap on Monday morning will comprise at least twenty-five couples, which will make the task of the Handicapping Committee somewhat difficult. Given fine weather, and enough rain to keep the ground moist we shall have a most enjoyable week.

BOMBAY ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

LINCOLNS vs. NORTH STAFFORDS.

A close and interesting game was played on Saturday evening on the Cooperage in the first round of the Bombay Rovers Tournament between the teams of the North Stafford (Colaba) and the Lincolns (Secunderabad). There was a large attendance, the ropes being lined on all sides of the ground by an interested concourse of spectators. In the first half both teams played a keen game. The Lincolns combined well, and in the first few minutes pressed. They were unable to score however, though on two occasions the Staffords goal-keeper had to handle hot shots. The game then veered round, and though the play was mostly in mid-field the Staffords showed slightly the best form. Their backs kicked splendidly and at all times were equal to keeping the ball away. There were two stoppages in the first half of the game; two of the Lincolns being badly winded. They were not, however, placed out of action. At half time nothing had been scored, and the game was resumed after the interval with added vigour. Some very pretty work was put in on both sides, and the Staffords were continually dangerous. Their front rank have never worked together better. Both in short passing on the wings and in centreing they showed up to splendid advantage. The Lincolns later on forced the play and forced several corners. One of these produced an exciting melee, in the course of which the ball was almost put through. For a few moments the Staffords goal was hotly bombarded, but their custodian rose to the occasion and fisted away splendidly. The game was hotly contested right up to the end, and the Staffords in the later stages of the play took the upper hand, their forwards giving the Lincolns defence a very anxious time. However there was no scoring, and the game ended in a pointless draw.

Result:—
Lincolns.....nil.
North Staffords.....nil.

The tie will be replayed this morning at 6 o'clock: The following were the teams:—

LINCOLNS:—Goal: Lce.-Corpl. F. Green; backs: Pte. Thomson and Lce.-Corpl. Deomey; half-backs: Ptes. Bage., Cafferty, and Travers; forwards: Pte. Barnsdale, Lce.-Corpl. Enderby, Ptes. Stocks, Laird; and Branney.

NORTH STAFFORDS:—Goal: Pte. Moore; backs: Ptes. Dale and Stanley; half-backs, Lce.-Corpl Broad, Pte. Saxty, and Pte. Adams; forwards: Ptes. Spragg, Riley, Oarks, Hackney, and Lce.-Corpl. Shelley.

PRINCESS ALICE of Battenberg will be married to Prince Andre of Greece on the 17th of October at Darmstadt.

A DOG belonging to Mr. Marsden, of Datcher has had a marvellous escape. The animal was wandering about on the South-Western line, when a train came along. The wheels of the engine passed over the animal, neatly docking its tail, but, with this exception, the dog escaped uninjured.

THE greatest clock in the world, the dial of which will be 100ft. in diameter, is being built in Milwaukee. The minute hand will be 60ft. long and will move 5ft. every minute. The dial will be a bed of flowers. The hour numerals, 15ft. in length, will consist of plants. At night the timepiece will be illuminated with 2,000 incandescent lights.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 10.

The telegrams that reach Simla daily from Upper India tell us of rainless skies and a fast retreating monsoon, but clouds still wrap these heights in their clammy folds, and showers alternate with sunshine here, with a frequency that recalls April at home. The autumn rush has now commenced and jaded tonga ponies are toiling up the cart road, bringing holiday seekers from Bengal and Upper India courts and offices and from cantonments everywhere. Six regimental football teams are already ensconced in moist tents at Annandale, where the football ground has been allotted so that each combination may have half of it to themselves for an hour's practice, both morning and afternoon. This is all that the space at present available admits. Colonel Baring's coolies are digging industriously to enlarge the ground, and have already cleared away a surprising amount of the hillside which blocks extension to the north. By next year the place will be a very different one, if cholera continues to be successfully kept at bay and no other contretemps occurs to interfere with the prosecution of the work.

The rains, though continuous, have not been heavy this season. The total fall is still nine inches behind the normal, and slips in the station have been few and comparatively unimportant. The railway track, as was to be expected of new works on these steep disintegrated shale slopes, has gone in a number of places, but none of the breaks are very serious ones. The idea of opening the line, in October, has been abandoned, but there should be no difficulty in completing the work in time for the upward move next spring. The postponement has put a heavy strain upon the tonga service, which will now have to convey the autumn traffic unaided. It is a disappointment to the station to have the inconvenience of the old system for another cold season, but it may be hoped that nothing will interfere with the fulfilment of the expectation, now held out to us, of the completion of the line next spring.

September, this year, will be remembered especially for its dances. The House Committee of the United Service Club led off with one on the 2nd. On the 7th there was a private dance near the Choura Maidan. Last night Barnes Court was the scene of a dance at which Sir Charles and Lady Rivaz were the hosts. To-morrow takes place a dance at Kennedy House, at which some ladies who have adopted the title of "The White Moths" will be "At Home." On 14th is the Children's Fancy Dress Ball at Victory Lodge. The following day takes place the annual Masonic Ball at the Town Hall. On the 17th "Four Merrie Wives" are giving a dance. On 18th is a dance at the Grand Hotel given by Mrs Grant. Some members of the United Service Club follow suit on 28th, and on 1st October the Misses Harington give a dance at Kelston. It is a programme calculated to satisfy the most devoted worshipper of Terpsichore, be he man or maid.

Of theatricals there is also much going on. Last Saturday night the Amateurs gave a variety entertainment at the Gaiety Theatre, which will be pleasantly remembered not only for the hearty laugh it gave those who witnessed it the satisfaction of enjoying, but also for the fact that it terminated in good time, a merit not by any means always possessed by Simla performances. The programme commenced with a melange of songs and instrumental music, Mrs. Obbard, Miss Macquoid, Miss Toussaint, Captain Irvine and Mr. Summer being the performers. This was followed by the musical absurdity "Crazed," which has already delighted generations of Simla playgoers, yet retains its freshness perennially. Colonel Hamilton and Mr. Oliver Seaton were humorous as the dramatist and the composer, who compete for the approbation of the lodging house servant-maid for their respective creations, while Miss Macquoid filled the difficult part of this last named damsel with really delightful poise. "Les Cloches de Corneville," in which it is understood that Mrs Beresford Lovett and Mrs. Muspratt Williams will take the leading parts, is now definitely announced to be produced by the Amateur Dramatic Club on 22nd and following nights. "Mrs. Gorrige's Necklace" will be played to-morrow, and the 12th, 14th and 16th, Mrs. Rimington appearing in the title role.

There have been two good concerts since my last letter. On Thursday was that given as a farewell to Simla by Madame Alice Gomez, who was assisted by no less distinguished amateurs than Mr Hawkins, Lady Eliot, Lady Franklin, Mrs. McGill, Miss Franklin, Miss Toussaint, Miss Parbury, Miss Koenig, Captain Irvine, Mr. Crawshay-Williams, and Mr. Summer. The performance opened with Sullivan's "Madrigal" from the "Mikado," pleasingly rendered as a quartette by Miss Franklin, Mrs McGill, Mr. Crawshay-Williams and Captain Irvine. Madame Alice Gomez followed with four songs from "Maud," Lady Elliot playing the accompaniment. This was a treat to listen to, Madame Gomez being in capital voice and every syllable ringing clear to the furthest corners of the great hall. Later on Madame Gomez sang as a duet with Mrs. Hawkins Boito's beautiful "La Luna Immobile," finishing with "Home, Sweet Home" as a solo. Mr. Hawkins delighted the audience with her rendering of Allitsen's "Song of Thanksgiving," and an altogether unexpected pleasure was afforded by the violin playing of Miss Koenig, a lady whose really remarkable talent is beginning to be deservedly recognised.

The second concert took place in the drill hall of the Auckland School last Tuesday afternoon. It was in aid of the fund for the completion of the C. M. S. Church at Lahore and attracted a large gathering, including Lady Rivaz, Sir Charles and Lady Franklin and a number of other leading residents. The performance opened with Mendelsshon's "Farewell to the Forests" and "The Nightingale," sung as a quartette by Miss Ward, Miss Rolo, Mr Webber and Dr. Carr. Miss Annie Watson followed with Behrend's "The Gift." Lady Locke Elliot played Villier Stanford's "Hush Song" as a violin solo. Colonel Clarke sang Gounod's "As Ibruit des Glourds Marteaux, and Miss Tandy brought tears to a good many eyes with her recitation of "The Pride of Battery B." The second part of the programme included songs by Miss Ward and Mr. Summer, another violin solo by Lady Elliot, and piano playing by Miss G. Toussaint.

The Durand Football Tournamant commences next Monday. The following day is the annual inspection of the Simla Volunteers. On the 17th Lord Curzon presides at the prize distribution at Bishop Cotton School. On the 18th is a meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and on the 25th his Excellency leaves for Kumaon. The Autumn Races will, this year, be of the Gymkhana type, with numerous ladies' events. They take place on Saturday, October 3rd, and, Monday, October 5th, and will afford the opportunity for a pleasant outing for a large number of people at Annandale.

THE S. S. DWARKA COLLIDE WITH THE DOCK WALL.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, under the command of Captain D. L. Nielson, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Karachi with a general cargo, and passengers. While she was coming up to the Victoria Dock Harbour wall she struck the bullnose and thereby sustained serious damage to the stem and lower plates of the vessel, making water slightly in the fore peak. The chief officer seeing the danger immediately let go the anchor, which prevented greater damage being done to the vessel. By the impact Mrs. Watson, who was a saloon passenger, was thrown from her chair on to the deck. Several other passengers and some of the crew also suffered shock. While the vessel was lying at the Dock Wall, the damage sustained by her could be seen. She has since been removed to Mazagon with a view to being docked either in the Company's or P. and O. Co.'s Dock, for repairs, which will take over a month to complete. The Dwarka was advertised to sail to-day, for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi. She will be replaced by the s. s. Kasara.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF BOMBAY.

THE appointment of Lord Lamington to be Governor of Bombay is a little bit of a surprise to people here, as it had been generally supposed that he was destined to succeed Sir J. West Ridgeway in Ceylon when the time comes for a change of rulers in that island. Those to whom Mr. Chamberlain is obnoxious are hinting that if ever Lord Lamington was in the running for the Ceylon Governorship he lost his chance when he joined the Conservative phalanx arrayed against the Colonial Secretary's fiscal proposals; but such a suggestion is, of course, unworthy of a moment's credence. Mr. Chamberlain as a politician has his faults, but he is not so petty-minded as some of his enemies make out. The "Daily Despatch" of Manchester, which claims to possess the "largest provincial circulation," seems to have had an inkling that Lord Lamington might be selected for Bombay. In its issue of Wednesday the following appeared in the London correspondence of the "Daily Despatch":—"It is now considered probable that Lord Northcote's successor as Governor of Bombay will be a peer, and not, as some had hoped, a distinguished official of Indian experience, like Sir William Lee Warner or Sir Antony Macdonnell. Opinions differ as to the best source from which to obtain Indian Governors. Should they be ordinary peers or prominent Indian officials, as the lieutenant-governors of the great provinces invariably are? In India itself the feeling is practically unanimous, at all events among the natives, that the most suitable type of Governor is an English public man of high character, respectable abilities, and Parliamentary training. But recently I have been assured by leading Indians that an official, after he has been at home for four or five years, would be preferred to some undistinguished peer, chosen merely for social or party reasons. I suppose that Lord Lamington, if he were offered the Governorship of Bombay, would think twice before refusing it. In certain quarters people are asking whether, as Mr. Chamberlain's late private secretary (Lord Ampthill) was appointed Governor of Madras, it may not be proposed similarly to reward the right hon. gentleman's present secretary, Lord Monk-Bretton. Another name canvassed is that of Sir Egar Vincent, M.P. But it might not suit the Government to have a contest in Exeter just now, especially with so formidable an opponent as Sir George Kekewich as the Liberal candidate." Friends of Sir Edgar Vincent think that his aspirations extend beyond even the satrapy of Bombay, and that fear of losing Exeter was not the reason why he does not succeed Lord Northcote as Governor as well as member. Apropos what the correspondent says about the selection of a peer instead of an official I have heard it explained on grounds which may seem far-fetched to your readers. It is said that in choosing peers to be Governors the Ministry are chiefly actuated by a desire to protect the interests of the order to which most of them belong. The fact that the higher branches of the aristocracy are slightly if at all represented in the Imperial Civil Services makes them anxious to preserve their influence as far as possible by reserving the more exalted and dignified positions in the public service—at home ministerial posts, abroad Governorships, &c. On the principle I suppose of

"The good old rule—the simple plan
That they should take who have the power
And they should keep who can."

The fact that Lord Lamington makes the fifth peer in succession on whom the Governorship of Bombay has been conferred certainly does seem to give colour to the theory I have referred to; but, on the other hand, Lord Ampthill's immediate predecessor was not a peer, and Lord Lamington's succession may not be if the Liberals are in power when his tenure of office expires. Not that a Liberal does not love a lord as much as any other Anglo-Saxon, but peers are scarce amongst Liberals in these times. In Lord Lamington Bombay will have a peer of whom no one can say that he is merely ornamental. In his House of Commons days, when as the Hon W Cochrane-Baillie Lord Lamington sat as Conservative member for a Metropolitan constituency he lived laborious days, and amongst the younger men in Parliament between 1886 and 1890 there was no one who worked more energetically than he did. He did not often take part in the debates, but when he did intervene he was always listened to with interest—he has a pleasing manner as a speaker—because the House found that he never rose unless he had something to say. People in Bombay who are both shocked and disgusted at the manner in which their Indian fellow-subjects are treated in South Africa will be interested to learn that he stood up for the Indians whose property was destroyed by the Portuguese bombardment of Minegani and Tunghi on the African Coast. Anyone who read the blue-book on the subject would, he said, conclude that there could not be a more wanton, unprovoked and unskilful act of aggression to fellow-subjects who look to us for protection. He strongly insisted upon the justice of the Indian claim for compensation and followed up his speech by one or two questions early in the following session. But unfortunately he did not succeed. Portugal at that time was not quite so friendly to England as she is to-day, and relied upon the strict letter of the law. As she had given the inhabitants including our Indian fellow-subjects notice of the intended bombardment, Her Majesty's Government could not legally enforce the Indian claim. In another speech he made on the Army Estimates Lord Lamington strongly urged that contractors should be rendered liable to heavy penalties for supplying articles of bad qualities. What occurred later in South Africa shows that the fears he expressed as to what might happen if we were at war were not wholly unjustified. Another subject he interested himself in as a member of the House of Commons was that of postal reform. Some of the changes he then recommended fell on deaf ears—Mr. Raikes was Postmaster-General—but they have since been carried into effect. It is recalled here that he and Lord Curzon were boys together at the famous school whose antique towers crown the watery glade

"Where grateful Science still adores
Her Henry's holy shade."

We are also reminded that Lord Lamington and the Viceroy have always been good friends, and that your new Governor was one of the honoured guests at the Delhi Darbar. His reputation as a traveller in the Far East is known to all men, and there may be some in Bombay now who heard the lucid paper he contributed to the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on his journeyings in Indo-China. Lord Lamington inherits his lucidity from his distinguished father, who besides being a politician was an author and a familiar figure in the best literary society of London. When he died in 1893 a series of interesting reminiscences, entitled "The Days of the Dandies," was appearing in "Blackwood's Magazine," and it was not perhaps unfitting that this should be the last literary work of one who was a prominent member of the historical "Young England party" of which Disraeli was the guiding spirit. It is generally believed that Lord Lamington's father was the original of "Buckhurst" in Coningsby.

THE FINDINGS OF THE WAR COMMISSION.

Whatever criticism may be passed upon the report of the Royal Commission on the war in South Africa—and the only criticism so far is that its language is milder than the state of things it discloses demands—no one can bring the usual charge of dilatoriness against Lord Elgin and his colleagues. When we compare the rapidity with which they have produced their voluminous report—it consists of 316 folio pages—with the length of time taken by the Welby Commission to finish their labours it is impossible to withhold a meed of praise. The telegraph will have acquainted you with an indication of the scope of the findings, but it can only have been an indication, and it is impossible for me in the space at my disposal to give anything like a summary of what the "Times" without exaggeration styles as "in some respects the most important document dealing with the

affairs of the British Army that has appeared since the report of the historic Commission of inquiry into the conduct of operations in the Crimea." At the outset the Commission—who, by the way, carefully avoid passing judgment upon questions of strategy and tactics—explain why, to the great disappointment of the public, they decide to hold their sittings "in camera." "It was," they say, "necessary at the outset to determine the amount of publicity which could be given to the proceedings of the Commission. It was obvious that highly confidential documents must come under the notice of the Commission, and that great inconvenience would ensue if the examination of witnesses regarding them were postponed or hampered. It is also an honourable tradition of the British Army that the conduct of superior officers should not be publicly canvassed by their subordinates; and lastly in cases of personal imputations or grievances it was impracticable without dislocating the order of the inquiry to prevent intolerable hardship to individuals by statements published day by day remaining unanswered for weeks." Anticipating the fear that the report of the evidence given may have been too severely edited, the Commission claim that their assurance should be accepted that their records "contain everything which can be made public with due regard to the interests of the public service." Almost more interest has been taken in the notes appended by three of the Commissioners —Lord Esher, Sir George Goldie and Sir John Jackson—than to the report itself, which after all does not do much more than can be done by any intelligent person who wishes to arrive at just conclusions and takes the trouble to study the evidence. Lord Esher is very outspoken. "The condition in 1899 as disclosed in Sir H. Brackenbury's Memorandum of our Armaments, of our Fortresses, of the Clothing Department of the Transport, of the Army Medical Corps, of the system of Remounts shows that either the Secretary of State was culpable of neglect, or that he was in ignorance of the facts." Very interesting is his suggestion that the present War Office council should give way to a board modelled on the lines of that by which the navy is governed, and that the post of Commander-in-Chief should be abolished, his place being taken by a General Officer Commanding the army outside the War Office. Up to the present day the views of the Press on the report have for the most part been directed to Lord Lansdowne. I quote a few opinions. The "Times":—The vigorous minutes written by Lord Wolseley during the years preceding the war show how clearly in many respects he recognised the deficiency of our Army and how earnestly he endeavoured to impress his views upon Lord Lansdowne." The "Times" in the same article says:—"The state of unpreparedness for the South African war, or, indeed, for any war whatever, revealed by the report can only be described as appalling." The "Standard":—"If proper care and provision had been exhibited beforehand, if there had been any sure grasp of the realities of the situation, the operations would have cost a mere fraction of the colossal sum which has been liquidated, or added to our national burdens. The Commissioners hint, though with a, perhaps, natural reserve, that the blame must be placed on very exalted shoulders." The "Daily News":—"The Commission are driven to the conclusion either that he (Lord Lansdowne) was culpably neglectful or that he was ignorant. It seems to us that he was both, and that the findings of the Commission place him in a very grave position." The "Evening News":—"Lord Lansdowne's incapacity is rendered abundantly clear. The lack of co-ordination between departments and, still worse, the want of a head of affairs under his regime are also glaringly apparent." The "Yorkshire Post" (Conservative):—If we want to know who was responsible for entering with 60,000 men on a campaign which was ultimately to require the services of 448,000, the answer is that everybody concerned was responsible; primarily, of course, the Cabinet who took the advice of the War Secretary, Lord Lansdowne. "The "Times" makes an exception in the case of Mr. Chamberlain, who is, according to Printing House Square, the only one of the politicians who seems to have had any real sense of the military danger of our South African position.

SCOTLAND AND FREE TRADE.

The remarkable victory of the Liberal candidate for Argyllshire, news of which reached London this afternoon, cannot be said to have been unexpected by those who were aware of the current of opinion north of the Tweed. The "Times" with commendable fairness published a few days an article from a Scottish correspondent which is worthy of consideration in view of the return of Mr. Ainsworth by such a phenomenal majority —at any rate phenomenal for Argyllshire. The writer says:—"Mr. Chamberlain's choice of Glasgow for the inauguration of his autumn campaign is the best proof he could offer of his faith in his policy and of his confidence in his own powers of persuasion. We have known little here for years of thousands, not to say millions, on the verge of starvation. We have no ruined industries with the exception of Greenock sugar refining, which promises to revive under free trade in sugar; we have no display for surplus labour. We know nothing of deterioration in the character of our foreign exports, which are huge, unless the general decline in prices is meant. We have, it is true, been looking forward for years to extensive dumping of low priced iron, which has never come, but we have hitherto anticipated dealing with it in our accustomed manner, by adjustment of conditions, such as wages, in the same mannner as we have dealt with the fluctuations in demand. Glasgow is a very large importer of corn and flour, and is naturally a little nervous about legislative interference with the market. Lastly, the dread of dear food is real, and is being most assiduously fostered in advance of Mr. Chamberlain's visit. And, most inopportunely for him, the bakers have just raised the price of the loaf a halfpenny, and the popular reasoning in consequence is that, if such an advance is warranted by the natural rise of the market price of flour, what will the fate of the poor be if the 'minimum is permanently, or even for a term of years, increased by the amount of a tax? The argument that the tax on food might be compensated for by lowering the taxes on tea and tobacco has not yet begun to make an impression on the popular mind." With reference to the sentimental argument on which Mr. Chamberlain so much relies the "Times" contributor says:—"It may be added that Mr. Chamberlain will have to reinforce his appeal to Imperial sentiment with a clear demonstration that a fiscal change will be profitable, not only to the Colonies, but also to the people of this country. The Imperialism of Scotland has always been particularly sane. Perhaps they are unimaginative, but they think oftener of the advantage the Colonies derive from connexion with the mother country than of the vision of the ten million colonists added to the 40 million Britons and making a united Empire against the world. They look upon the preferences given or promised by the Colonies to British goods as the payment of a just debt, and what they will require of Mr. Chamberlain is a clear explanation of the reason why the Colonies, having till recently professed that view of the matter, have recently turned round and asked for a 'quid pro quo.' He will be required to show very distinctly what compensation the Colonies can offer us if we revert to protection in any degree for their benefit, and how much easier it will be for our exports to get into the colonial markets (of Australasia, for instance) if the competing foreigner is handicapped but not the competing colonial manufacturer." There is more to the same effect which seems to show that unless Mr. Chamberlain can by his eloquence in Glasgow succeed in turning the tide the outlook for him in Scotland is very bad indeed.

LORD SALISBURY.

Although the death of Lord Salisbury has not produced the sensation that was caused when Beaconsfield and Gladstone, his illustrious contemporaries, passed away, there is no lack of sympathy with his family or failure to appreciate how much the country owes to the last of the great Victorian statesmen. Lord Salisbury as a politician appealed more to the better educated section of the community than to the masses or the lower middle classes. Moreover, he was really very little known in the way that the populace likes to know its leaders. He has been accused of aloofness based on pride, but I believe that what to many seemed exclusiveness was really only shyness. His detestation of the arts which many politicians with less self-respect resort to secure popularity was not the least of his traits and although he will be remembered for his "blazing indiscretions" the bitterness which seemed to underlie some of the phrases of this great master of jibes and jeers and sneers was more apparent than real. "At fond" he was a man of kindly disposition and accessible to the humblest as well as the influential. By his death England and English public life are distinctly the poorer.

THE PARSEE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

The agitation on the question of the marriage of Parsees with non-Parsees, raised by the marriage of Mr. Ruttonjee Tata with a French lady, is being watched in this country with keen interest. The Parsees are the remnant of an ancient race of the highest historical interest, and represent a tradition in sociology, policy, art and religion of the greatest human interest. They are in an especial sense an attractive study to the elite cognate races of Europe, from the fact that not only did the contact of Judaism with Zoroastrianism prepare the way for Christianity, through the acceptance by the Pharisees, or Farsiising Jews, of the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, but that for over a century it was a question whether the Hellenic or the Persian, that is Manichæan, form of Christianity would prevail in Southern Europe. Is it generally known by Parsees that the local tradition of St. Neots in Nottinghamshire is that the church there was originally founded in memory of a Parsee who came to this country as a missionary of primitive Christianity? The strong feeling the Parsees of Bombay are taking in the question of their marriage with Europeans is an encouraging sign, for it proves that a just pride in their race still survives in them. It is only to be hoped that they will decide the question in the spirit of a race conscious not only of its having a past but a future. They must therefore look the question in face of the fact that through the action of excessive intermarrying they are diminishing in numbers, and deteriorating in physique. It is, essential therefore that this should promote marriages with Parsees introduced fresh from Iran or with Europeans. Marriages between Parsees and Europeans have been going on for a long time, but in a more or less clandestine manner, dishonourable to both parties, while the net result is a decrease of the Parsee community, the children of these marriages at once becoming English or French. The next fact to face is that Christianity, although closely allied to Zoroastrianism, has through its Hellenisation received a higher intellectual quality, and that it is a degradation to Parseeism itself to insist on a European gentleman or lady becoming a Parsee as a condition antecedent to marrying a Parsee. All that can be insisted on is that the children should be brought up as Parsees. The rest should be left to individual conviction and preference. The reputation and the honour of the Parsee community is directly involved in the decision they may come to in the matter. It is a most puzzling problem that lies immediately before them to maintain their own race and specific historical culture, and without derogation of their dignity as a people by intellectual capacity and moral character of taking a place in the very van of Western thought and achievement. Equally they must show their anxiety to avoid putting any indignity on the profession of Christianity, which would be an outrage on the conscience of the whole world as well as the West. Meanwhile these mixed marriages will go on, and the disgrace to the Parsee community in not regulating and legalising them will become every year deeper and deeper. It is nonsense stickling on small ceremonial points, involving such disasterous consequences, when one of the fundamental rules of orthodox Parseeism, that which forbids smoking, is all but universally violated by Parsees both in Bombay and Europe. Probably Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and old Mr. Cama are the only two Parsees in Europe who resolutely refrain from smoking. So much for Parsee orthodoxy when it acts against the grain.

THE SERVANT QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Noting in a recent article, that the Bombay domestics compared favorably with those of Calcutta and Rangoon, I cannot help thinking we suffer as much from their enormities, and that many a harassed Mem Saheb could join in my Tale of Woe. I may state we do not ill-treat our servants, but like things decently and in order. Our cook departed the other day leaving "no budli" but a boycott behind him; my hamal has followed suit, and I know our domestic peace is threatened. As the two recent cases of assault will show, Antonee and Narrayan grow daily more independent, they come and go at their pleasure, for the slightest reprimand, or if Mem Saheb ranks cleanliness next to godliness, and makes her house her hobby.

Chits as we all know are worse than useless; a hiatus of months or even years, being accounted for as "in my country."

I should be glad to learn, if a servant leaves without procuring a "budli," and the usual summons for wages ensues, is it obligatory to pay a man, who has not only departed abruptly from your service, but is preventing others from entering it? I should also be grateful to any of your readers who may have been in a similar plight, if they could inform me the best steps to take when a boycott exists. However, I fear until we have the same system as in Ceylon, each year will increase the wages and independence of the servant, and the worries and difficulties of,

MEM SAHEB.

THE TRIALS OF EUROPEANS.

The "Englishman" has the following comment:—Quite apart from the vital considerations involved in the Bain case as to the right of Government to appeal against jury verdicts, there are some general points with regard to assaults on and by Europeans which deserve consideration. A case recently came before the police court in Bombay, in which a Master Gunner of the Royal Garrison Artillery charged a native cook with committing an assault upon him. The cook was punished, but the matter is interesting because of the nature of the comment it excited in the Bengali press. The Master Gunner had stated that he had not personally chastised his assailant owing to the very strict orders Lord Kitchener had issued regarding assaults on natives. Instead of congratulating the soldier upon his rare self-restraint, the Bengali criticism was upon his courage. The comment is important as it very probably reflects native opinion in all cases where a European does not promptly resent physical or verbal insult. If he passes over the matter in a case of downright insolence, or if he puts the law in motion in a case of assault, he is believed to be a coward. Although in certain parts of the world and amongst certain sections of the community the reputation of cowardice may not affect an individual socially or materially, it is perfectly clear that a European in India dare not allow his servants, his employes, or the hundreds of low class natives with whom he comes into contact to consider him with contempt. They will immediately take advantage of his weakness in a hundred ways. As a matter of fact it has already come about that the European as much in the Presidency Towns as in the Mofassil is obliged to put up with the most gross insolence from his servants, because the latter realise that they are safe from physical chastisement. Beyond that in the Mofassil the isolated European is in constant danger of assault. In many parts of India shikar, particularly for non-officials and soldiers, is becoming out of the question owing to the risk of assault at the hands of villagers. It is the fashion for the native press and for some queerly constituted officials to affect to believe that no native or collection of natives will assault a European unless there has previously been extreme provocation. But it is enough for a low native to believe that he is perfectly safe in committing an assault to induce him to commit that assault.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the fourth Criminal Sessions, on Saturday, and the trial of the following case was continued before his Lordship and the same common jury.

THE SITTARAM BUILDING DISASTY.

TRIAL OF THE MISTREE.

Judah Shalom, a middle-aged Israel, was charged with causing death by doing a rash and negligent act, in using, in the construction of block D of the Sitaram Buildings certain unsound and unsuitable timber, knowing the same to be unsound and unsuitable for the purpose. He was further charged, at the instance of the Clerk of the Crown, in that in the months of October, 1902, and May, 1903, and the intervening months, he did a certain rash and negligent act, as the mistry on the work of constructing block D of a building known as the Sittaram Buildings, in having directly or knowingly suffered a certain beam to be used, and thereafter the beams for the support of three floors of the said block D, which beams he knew, or ought to have known, to be of unsound in quality, insufficient in sectional areas, and generally unsafe, and unfit for the purpose. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., defended the accused.

The evidence for the prosecution was continued.

Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Mistry, of Messrs. Mistry and Bredwar, said he had been mistries left in charge of construction of buildings. He had seen the beam D which, in his opinion, was less in sectional area. If no measurements were given, the mistry would use the beams according to his experience. In regard to the quality of the wood there was a knot in the centre. A competent mistri could not have seen the knot easily, as the knot in beam D could be seen on one side only and not the other. If the mistry had examined the beam more minutely he would have seen the knot. He used four as the least factor of safety.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said he did not know what the load on the beam was, but if the breaking point on the beam was 40 tons, the beam, in his opinion, was safe to be used. Opinions differed; while one might think a knot dangerous, another might not consider it as such. If his native mistry of experience told him that a certain knot was not dangerous, he would buy to his decision. Ordinarily a good many knots were found in a beam of some length. He would not always minutely examine small knots. From the appearance of the Sitaram Buildings, he could say that if they were erected by a mistry, he would consider him to be a competent mistry.

Mr. Raghunath Mukund said he was practising as a Civil Engineer for the last twenty-seven years. He had known mistris conducting the works under the architect. Beam D had a knot, and therefore, he did not consider it a good beam. In his opinion the knot could have been easily seen when the beam was out. A competent mistry would not use that beam.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said he did not agree with Mr. Begg and Mr. Kemball in regard to the sectional area of the beam. He was of opinion that they were wrong in giving sectional area below eighteen by ten. He would take the factor of safety at six and would consider him wrong who took the factor of safety at four. Architects differed as to the factor of safety, which was a matter of experience. Architects ought not to differ in regard to the knots. He would not pass them.

Seedick Mahomed, a carpenter and mistry, said he had thirty years' experience in the line. Beam D was a proper beam for the size of the room, but was weak in strength owing to the knot. He would not have used the beam as it had a knot through.

Cross-examined, witness said he would reject a beam which had a knot in the centre and passing through. He had never built a house without the supervision of an engineer. It was the business of the engineer to decide about the knots.

Lalji Narayen, a contractor and mistry, said he had erected about ten houses in Bombay. He had worked under the supervision of an engineer. He had thirty years' experience. He had seen the beam D. He had to determine the sufficiency of beams. The beam ought to have been thicker by three inches. It was a bad piece of wood. There was a hollow in it, and at present it had dried up.

Cross-examined witness said it was about twenty years ago that he constructed a small house worth five or six thousand rupees at Girgaum without the supervision of an engineer. In every other case the dimensions, &c., of the beams were given to him by the engineer.

Sulleman Josub, a carpenter and mistry, said he had erected houses under the supervision of engineers. Witness used to select the timber. The beam was not sufficient in sectional area. The knot could have been seen even when the beam was entire. He would not have used such a beam.

Cross-examined, witness said he would not use on his own responsibility a beam with a knot in the centre. He had never done work on his own responsibility.

Mr. Damodar Wamn, an assistant in the Government Observatory, produced records of the rainfall in Bombay during the time the Sittaram Building collapsed.

Sorabji Hormusjee Wadia, a timber merchant doing business at Tank Bunder, said he knew Sitaram Luxman, to whom timber was sold in December, 1902. His firm purchased timber from another firm at Rs. 72 per ton. They sold timbe to Sittaram at Rs. 85-12 per ton. When they purchased timber in lot, the best timber was sold at a high price. The timber sold to Sitaram was the remnant of a lot and was of an inferior quality.

Cross-examined, witness said no suggestion was made by him in the police court about the inferior kind of timber. He was not asked in the police court about the quality.

Mr. Lowndes: Did you not tell the Magistrate that the 198 logs you sold to Sitteramin December 1902, were of first class quality.

Witness: Yes, and that is what I still say.

Is there anything in your book to show that this is a remnant of the lot—Yes.

Continuing, witness said he had entred the length and breadth of the logs sold to Sittaram in his book. There were 198 logs sold to him. There was only one log measuring over twenty feet.

Abdul Hossein Mahomedji, a timber merchant, spoke about 123 logs of timber sold to Sittaram.

In cross-examination, witness admitted that the rates had gone down at the time the timber was sold to Sittaram. It was selected first class timber.

Shriram Nandram, another timber merchant, gave evidence of timber being sold to Sittaram at lower rates.

Cross-examined, he said it was Indian first class teak.

Mr. Izakel Sammond, a building surveyor lately in the employ of the Improvement Trust, said he had inspected the Sittaram Buildings several times. Witness described the various visits he had paid to the building during its progress.

Mr. E. A. Kenyon, Meteorological Reporter of Western India, gave evidence from records of the rainfall in Bombay in May last.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said that there was a storm centre off Bombay on the 24th of May. It was stormy weather. There was a heavy rainfall on the 24th and 25th May.

Mr. William Smith produced the record of rainfall in Bombay kept at the European General Hospital.

Ardasir Pirozshah Bottlivalla, cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, said no new buildings are erected in Bombay without plans being submitted to the Municipality. Witness attended Sittaram Buildings eleven times, and so far as he could see, the work was all of good quality. If he had seen any bad work, he would have reported it. He saw the beams used in the building. He saw the wood in the shed, but he did not inspect it. If witness had seen any bad timber being used, he would have reported it. He went over every floor to look at the work that was going on. He did not see anything to lead him to believe that bad work was going on.

Re-examined, witness said he did not particularly inspect the beams. It was not his duty to do so.

The case for the prosecution closed here.

Mr. Lowndes submitted there was no case made out for him to go into the other matters.

Mr. Strangman said he would proceed on the accused's negligence in not putting up the building safely and securely, and would rely on the case, the names of which he mentioned.

Mr. Lowndes said he would call no evidence for the defence.

Prisoner, in answer to the court, said he would leave his case in the hands of his counsel.

Mr. Strangman in summing up the evidence, said there could be no question as to the responsibility of the accused on the works, and as to the accident having caused the deaths of the five persons. The question thus resolved itself into this. Was the use of the beam D by the accused negligent and did it cause the accident? Counsel said all the witnesses, except one or two, had said that the beam D was grossly bad. The evidence was all one way—no experienced mistree would have used the beam in a large building such as this. Any man of sense would have seen at once that it would be dangerous to use the beam. The evidence showed that the accused must have seen the defects in the beam. He must have seen the knot and would have seen the danger of using the beam. The witnesses said the knot was of a worse character than a knot about which there could be any dispute. It was not the duty of the carpenter or of the sawyer to have drawn attention to the knot: it was the peculiar province of the accused as the mistry to have looked to it. It appeared to be common ground that the wall on which the beam rested was not bonded. The front wall was not bonded with the side wall, and no wall plate was used. Mr. Murzban's theory was that something must have fallen on the third floor. Nothing had fallen, so it must be caused that the materials placed on the floor must have the accident. If the latter theory was correct, the prisoner, as the person in charge of the works, would be responsible for what had happened.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Lowndes then addressed the jury on behalf of the defence. He said a good deal had been said and written about the case outside the court, but the learned counsel said he could always rely on the good sence of a jury not to allow outside impressions to influence their mind. The jury were beyond all doubt not that the accused was negligent, but that his negligence was the direct cause of the deaths on the five men. It was of course evident that the collapse was the cause of the deaths; but the learned counsel urged that the matter for the consideration of the jury was, what was the cause of the collapse. There were a hundred things which might have contributed to the collapse. They did not know whether or not the rains contributed to it: they could not exactly say what particular cause contributed directly to cause the accident. They knew that two days after the rains, the building collapsed. There might be a dozen causes which occasioned the collapse; they did not know which. Now, what did the prosecution say to them; they said that the breaking of the beam was the cause. The jury would bear in mind that the beam had stood for two months. They would also bear in mind that there were twenty coolies ramming the floor with a dead weight that must have been immense. Mr. Begg's theory fell to pieces in view of the immense dead weight that was on the floor. The jury were asked to imagine the quantity of Porebunder stones that were dumped on the floor, with the Khunkee stone, and the quantities of mortar placed there, and the large number of coolies going up and down the staircase. The learned counsel said the jury could not tell what really happened; and he defind any one to say that. Mr. Murzban, who had grown gray-haired in the profession, said that something must have fallen on the floor to break the beam. Mr. Murzban thought that the terrace must have fallen. He thought the beam could not have broken without something falling upon it; and that was, said the learned counsel, the most reasonable theory that had been placed before the jury. The learned counsel argued that the state of the walls that had fallen favoured this theory; and he illustrated this part of his argument by a wooden model which he showed to the jury. He said, with all deference to Mr. Kemball and Mr. Begg, that their theory was not supported by what actually happened. So they had on one hand Mr. Kemball's and Mr. Begg's theory, and on the other hand the theory of Mr. Murzban, a hard-headed, practical man of long experience. It was for the jury to decide—when doctors differed, it was for the jury—as men of sense—to decide. Did not the jury believe with Mr. Murzban that something fell on that beam to break it? Did not the jury believe that the well, soaked by the rains, might have got loosened and fallen on the beam to break it?

The learned counsel had not finished his remarks when the court adjourned until 10 a.m. to-day.

MOTOR CARS IN BOMBAY.

A BILL TO REGULATE THEIR USE.

THE Bombay Government issued on Saturday the text of a Bill to regulate the use of Motor Cars in the Presidency. The Statement of objects and reasons of the measure which is signed by the Hon. Mr. Fulton is as follows:—

The growing popularity of motor-cars and the dangers attendant upon their use by reckless or unskilled persons render legislation for their control necessary in this Presidency as they have already in Bengal. The circumstances of different localities are so widely different that a specific enactment of universal application is considered impossible. In the absence, moreover, of experience in the legislative regulation of motor-cars, it is probable that frequent changes will be found necessary. For these reasons it is though advisable that the enactment should merely confer the power to make statutory rules.

The Bill in its main outline follows the Bengal Motor-car and Cycle Act, 1903 (Ben. III of 1903). Certain additional clauses are, however, considered necessary. Power is taken (clause 2, sub-clause (2), paragraph (k) to prohibit altogether or to regulate the use of motor-cars on ghats and hill-stations, to limit their use to certain hours in certain places and to prohibit other traffic in certain hours. Power is also taken (clause 4, sub-clause (1)) to prohibit playing for hire except under license. One reason for this provision is to bring motor-cars within the ordinary obligation of public conveyances to have licenses (cf. Bom. VI of 1863, which would not apply to the present case). A second reason is that in country districts it is thought desirable, in order to encourage a new application of capital, to retain power to give exclusive rights for a time, not as against the competition of ordinary traffic, but as against rival motor-car companies. In the larger towns free competition would not be interfered with.

THE FISCAL PROPOSALS.

SPEECH BY DR. POLLEN.

ON August 21, at the Rose and Crown, East Peckham, there was a good gathering to hear an address by Dr. McDonald on Preferential Tariffs from a Canadian point of views. Dr. McDonald delivered a most eloquent extempore address showing exactly what Canada had done in the matter of protecting her industries against the aggressive American, and eulogised Mr. Chamberlain's splendid imperial policy.

Dr. Pollen, in an excellent speech, said no doubt his friend, Dr. McDonald had invited him there that evening with some trepidation, feeling that he might as a free trader curse him and his sayings, but like Balaam of old who was summoned to curse Israel, Dr. Pollen found himself obliged to bless the lecture altogether. He had put his case fairly and squarely before them. The subject was as Dr. McDonald had said in his closing remarks somewhat a dry one, but it was not only dry but also thorny and bristling with difficulties like the quills of a fretful porcupine. Dr. McDonald had succeeded in smoothing down these quills and making a dry subject a deeply interesting if not exactly a wet one. As for Free Trade, Dr. McDonald and he had been nurtured in a school that reverenced Bright and Cobden, but their free trade was not the free trade of the Cobden Club of to-day. That club could give no satitsfactory definition of their free trade and it was idle to attempt to stifle all questions and arguments by raising the cry Great was Diana of the Ephesians. No doubt Diana was a great lady in her day, but Dr. Pollen knew as little about her as he did about the quasia of Free Trade now so loudly advocated. He agreed with the lecturer in thinking that Bright and Cobden would never have continued their fiscal policy had they found it impossible to carry the nations of Europe with them in a game of fair play. Nothing but good could arise from free and open discussion of the great question now before the country. It was in no sense a party question, but a national one; one affecting the future of our trade and industries on which the very existence and commercial supremacy of England depended. Personally he cared nothing for either party in a matter of this kind. His first thought was for the working man, and the poor of England. As an Irishman, he, Dr. Pollen, ought to be a protectionist, for he could not fail to remember that free trade, which had done so much in the early fifties and sixties for wealthy England, had practically hastened the destruction of the few industries left to poor Ireland. A rich country like England could afford with impunity to try the great experiment of free trade, and it was only our great wealth that hitherto enabled her to defy the hostility of continental tariffs, but the day was clearly at hand for careful re-consideration of her fiscal position and full enquiry into the matter was positively imperative, no matter which party went to the wall in the ultimate decision.

In digging a ditch at Redlands, California, the skeleton of a man was discovered, wearing a pair of handcuffs and a prisoner's iron collar and chain. It is probably the remains of a prisoner who escaped from the Califordian State prison twenty years ago.

While Mary Coleman, aged fourteen, was walking through Camberwell Green, a woman with a baby asked her to hold the child for a minute. She did so, and the woman promptly disappeared. The baby has just died in the infirmary.

Mrs. Hester Woodhull, a wealthy lady of New York, aged eighty, sued a young clerk of twenty-five years for breach of promise, asking for £10,000 damages. She lost her case, as it was proved that last year she put in a similar claim, based on a love affair in 1894, whereas she did not get her divorce before 1901.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

These teams played an interesting match on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday. The game was most notable on account of a complete return to form on the part of Cheetham, who played a remarkably fine innings quite in his old style for 102 not out. Mr. A. H. Aston also batted very well for the remarkably good total of 56. The innings was declared when 194 runs had been scored for the loss of four wickets. The match ended in a draw, the B. B. and C. I. having made 79, when stumps were drawn, for the loss of only two wickets. The following were the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr H Chee ham, not out		102
Lieut A I anchorne, c Carroll, b Bhanda		11
Mr A H Aston, b Date		56
Lieut P J Armes c Radcliffe, b Date		3
Mr S N Powell, not out		12
Mr A C Rumboll	did not bat.	
Mr E Priestley		
Mr E Stileman		
Capt McDonald		
Mr F H G Gratwicke		
Mr H G Richardson		
Extras		4
Total (for 4 wkts)		194*

* Innings declared closed.

B. B. & C. I. RY.

Colabawalla, c Cheetham, b Rumboll		33
Mr A T Smith, not out		27
Mr Peyton, run out		7
Patel, not out		5
Extras		7
Total (for 2 wkts)		79

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O	R	M	W
Mr Bhanda	13	45	4	1
Mr Date	15	47	4	2
Mr Carroll	4	7	0	0
Mr Pelishwala	14	63	2	0
Mr Patel	5	25	0	0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	O	R	M	W
Mr Stileman	5	19	0	0
Mr Rumboll	9	13	4	1
Mr Cheetham	7	4	4	0
Mr Richardson	6	17	1	0
Lieut Langhorne	1	11	0	0

POONA vs. BELGAUM GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 12.

The cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Belgaum Gymkhana was resumed to-day in very fine weather, not a cloud being visible. If anything, the day was a trifle hot. The match was one of the most keenly contested and exciting that has been witnessed in the Poona Gymkhana ground for some time. It was difficult at any moment to venture an opinion as to who were going to be the winners. The evenness of the match noticeable in the scoring on the first day was maintained to the finish. In the first day's play Poona scored 115 to 105 made by Belgaum, who went in for their second innings towards the close of the first day's play and lost three wickets for 20 runs. Manson and Hutchinson, the "not-outs" of the first day, improved matters considerably in the second day's play, scoring 36 and 44 runs respectively. Roule and Lacon also helped greatly in raising the score and giving the Poona Gymkhana a little bit of fielding. The former contributed 48 by sheer good play while the latter put in a very useful 25. When the last wicket had fallen the score stood at 189. The Poona Gymkhana went to the wickets having to get 179 runs to win, but so well did some of their players withstand the bowling that they managed to win the match by three wickets just a little before six o'clock. It cannot be said that the bowling of the Belgaum Gymkhana was very deadly, for some of the Poona players were able to knock the ball about freely. Belgaum also displayed a little laxity in fielding and some good chances were missed. Both Captain Davey and Colonel Hazelton played finely and helped greatly in bringing off a win for the home side. Both hit out pretty freely, contributing 51 and 45 respectively. Mr. Harrington also played a steady game and added 21 towards the total. The following are the scores:—

BELGAUM GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Mr J L Lushington, c Hazelton			
Mr MacDonogh	11	b Hazelton	2
Mr H L Newman, c MacDonogh, b Gover	0	c Sargent, b Faviell	0
Mr B E A Manson, c and b			
MacDonogh	6	c Faviell, b Hazelton	38
Captain Hutchinson, b MacDonogh	14	c Harrington, b MacDonogh	44
Captain Poole, b MacDonogh	29	c Carroll, b Griffiths	45
Mr G H Lacon, c Hazelton, b MacDonogh	30	c Hazelton, b Sargent	23
Mr A Boxwell, c Davey, b MacDonogh	1	b MacDonogh	1
Mr C J C La Coste, not out	0	c Faviell, b MacDonogh	2
Mr B E Gordon, b Griffiths	5	not out	2
Mr G T McGregor, b Griffiths	0	b Sargent	18
Captain Martin, b Griffiths	0	st Carroll, b Faviell	1
Extras		Extras	10
Total	105	Total	189

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R	B.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
MacDonogh	72	42	3	6	132	56	5	3
Gover	30	25	0	1	12	6	1	0
Faviell	24	26	0	0	87	49	2	2
Griffiths	14	5	0	3	54	34	0	1
Hazelton	..	..	..	..	24	9	1	2
Sargent	..	..	..	..	12	8	2	0

POONA GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Mr Faviell, c Martin b Manson	51	b Lacon	3
Mr Carroll, b Manson	0	b Manson	1
Mr Gover, b Manson	4	not out	8
Mr Sergent, c Lacon, b Manson	1	c Poole, b Manson	10
Mr MacDonogh, c Boxwell, b Lacon	21	c and b Manson	23
Capt Davy, c Poole, b Manson	25	b Manson	51
Mr R Harrington, st Martin, b Manson	6	not out	21
Mr Mulla-i-Kirwan, b Manson	0	did not bat.	
Mr Griffiths, c and b Manson	0	run out	9
Colonel Hazelton, c MacDonogh, b Lacon	1	b Poole, b Poole	45
Mr Harding, not out	0	did not bat.	
Extras	0	Extras	10
Total	115	Total	181

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Manson	126	51	7	8	231	88	5	4
Poole	36	13	1	0	144	60	2	1
Lacon	73	31	1	2	60	25	1	1
Newman	12	9	0	0				

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 21st and 22nd Silver Spoon Competitions of the Club took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday the 12th instant, the rain however prevented big scores being made. The next shoot will take place on Saturday the 19th. Distances 700 and 800 yards. The following are the scores:—

	Score 600 yds.
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	27 a
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	24 b
Sergt Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	24 b
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	24 c
Gunner E Walters Bo Vol Arty	24 b
Vol A S Alcock, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	23 d
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo V I Rifles	22 c
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	22 a
Cr Sergt H M C Harris, Bo Vol Rifles	21 b
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	21 c
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	21 c
Sergt P R Soundy, Bombay Vol Rifles	21 c
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Qr Mr Sergt J E Kosse, Bo Vol Rifles	15

a Handicapped 8 Points.
b Handicapped 6 Points.
c Handicapped 4 Points winner of 2nd Spoon.
d Handicapped 2 Points winner of 1st Spoon.
e Handicapped 4 Points.

	Score 600 yds.
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	24 a
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	25 b
Gunner E Walters, Bo Vol Arty	24 c
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	23 d
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	22 c
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	21
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	20
Vol A S Alcock, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	20
Sergt Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	19
Qr Mr Sergt J E Kosse, Bo Vol Rifles	13
Cr Sergt H M C Harris, Bo Vol Rifles	13
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	12

a Handicapped 4 Points winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 4 Points winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 6 Points.
d Handicapped 8 Points.

While the

THE CAPTURE OF THE PETLAD DACOITS.

PRESENTATION OF SWORDS OF HONOUR.

DURBAR AT RAJKOT.

A PUBLIC Durbar was held in the Connaught Hall, Rajkot, on Thursday when Mr. H. O. Quin the Acting Agent to the Governor of Bombay in Kathiawar presented on behalf of the Bombay Government swords of honour to three officers of the Agency Police, as well as money rewards offered by H. H. The Gaekwar of Baroda, in recognition of their gallantry in an encounter with and the capture of an armed gang of Mianas dacoits on the 13th June.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CAPTURE.

Mr Quin in addressing the Durbar said:

You are all of you no doubt aware that in September, 1902, 13 mianas who had been convicted by the Sessions Court of Ahmedabad of dacoity with murder and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment effected their escape from the Baroda jail at Petlad and having possessed themselves of the arms and uniforms of the police guard made their way back to Kathiawar and these scattered to Gutch and other places. For months these men remained in hiding and some of them have not yet been caught. In May last, however, seven or eight of them got together and began looting in the neighbourhood of Sonpadi and then robbed the mail bags on the road between Raipur and Dhandhuka in the Ahmedabad District. A few days after this occurrence they came into the neighbourhood of Chuda and I can not better describe the incident out of which these present proceedings have arisen than by reading to you a few extracts from the report submitted shortly afterwards by the Superintendent of Agency Police. He says: "Maiya Punja and his gang were observed on the morning of the 13th in a shallow stream that runs past Gorakhwala, by a bharwad, who at once conveyed the information to the Kamdar of Chuda at about 11-30 a. m. The Kamdar acted with promptness and intelligence. He sent out to all surrounding villages calling up the armed men and wired to the Prant Officer for assistance of the Agency Police. A police force consisting of 21 officers and men, mounted police and foot, were at once despatched from Wadhwan by train to Chuda. The stream referred to above has low shelving banks lightly covered with scrub and could afford no shelter; the Mianas therefore, on finding themselves observed, and that there was a gathering of the Gorakwala people, left the stream and proceeded to a farm house a short distance away. This house is strongly built of brick, the walls being of unusual thickness. There is an inner room for penning cattle; the interior is extremely dark; but some light is let in by star-shaped holes punctured through the walls at short intervals, affording loopholes for musketry. Quite near the walls of the building are some fairly thick babuls which made it difficult to see any one advancing on the building, besides affording shelter to those so advancing.

DACOITS ENTRENCH THEMSELVES.

The Mianas did not approve of the building and left it, selecting a spot near at hand, where they commenced to dig a pit, and pressed into their service a bharwad who was working near the building at the time. The pit was dug and a low ridge of stones and earth formed round it. They were not however satisfied with this position as being too near (about 20 yards) from the farm house. They inquired of the bharwad as to whether there was any filled-in well in the vicinity, and learning that there was, a Miana was sent to see it. He reported favourably and the whole party with the bharwad proceeded to the filled-in well which is about 200 yards from the farm house. The well is situated in the midst of perfectly flat country: the rim of the well facing the farm house is higher than the rim to the rear. The Mianas scooped out shallow pits in the sloping sides of the well, and from the number and position of these it is clear they expected a frontal attack, i.e., from the direction of the farm house. They planted a red flag and invited the Chuda men to come on. The movements of the Mianas were watched by the Chuda man from a position near the shallow stream referred to above and as soon as the Mianas left the farm house for the filled-in well, the Chuda people numbering about 250

OCCUPIED THE FARM HOUSE.

They had also brought up a cannon with them. Both parties having settled themselves in their respective positions desultory firing was commenced and continued until evening when the Agency police arrived and joined the Chuda men at the farm house. With forethought carriages were provided by the Chuda Kamdar for the Agency Police to take them speedily to the spot. The Acting Chief Constable Mohobatsing Haribhai saw that an approach over the open ground for a couple of hundred yards would entail heavy loss; so a couple of sowars were despatched for cotton bales or dhokdas and so there was a loss of an hour or more before the advance was made. Three bales were eventually brought up and the Acting Chief Constable divided the men into two parties; one portion under Agency Police Naik Laltaprasad Bichwaprasad being sent with one bale to follow the direction of the raised water course which runs out from the farm house towards the filled-in well. The second party had with them the Acting Chief Constable, the Chuda Fouzdar and Duffedar Kumruddin of the special party of Agency Police. This party with two bales advanced on the Mianas' right flank. By this time it was getting late. The strong head wind prevailing at the time made the rolling of the bales towards the Mianas' position difficult. When the two parties got to within 25 yards of the well, it was decided to rush the Mianas. The order was given and without the slightest hesitation the men sprang out from the shelter of the bales and charged.

A HAND TO HAND FIGHT

followed and five Mianas were killed. The leader Maiya Punja and Koli Kala Nanji escaped but were promptly pursued by Duffedar Kumruddin and Chuda men and most fortunately caught up and, as Maiya Punja showed fight he was killed and the Koli gave up his arms quietly and was arrested. Of the Chuda men two were killed. One was killed quite 200 yards from the Mianas' position at the commencement of the advance. He raised himself to look over the bale and was shot in the neck. Agency Constable Govind Viraal and six Chuda men were wounded. The Mianas were fully identified and proved to be those six men who escaped from Petlad on the 25th September, 1902, and one man who had joined the gang only recently."

You have now heard what took place on that memorable occasion. I take this opportunity gladly of recognising the eminent services rendered not only to the Agency but to the cause of law and order throughout the whole Province by the authorities of the Chuda State, and most especially by the Kamdar Mr. Umiashankar Jivanram. It was owing to Mr. Umiashankar's initiative that arrangements were made for surrounding the dacoits as soon as he was informed of their presence in his vicinity, and it was owing to his zeal, energy and foresight that various measures were taken which led up to the successful termination of the encounter. He was well supported by Mr. Motiram Harishankar, the Chuda Police Superintendent, who himself took a prominent part in the actual encounter, and to these two officers the thanks of the Agency are due. Mr. Umrishanker's services on this occasion have already received the hearty recognition of Government and I may say that it is intended shortly to hold a Durbar at Chuda for the presentation of the rewards which have been earned by the police and others of that State. The Chuda State has set a most excellent example in this matter and one which I trust may be followed by all other States who have the misfortune to find within their limits similar gangs of desperate Mianas intent on robbery, dacoity and murder.

CONGRATULATIONS.

I have now to congratulate Chief Constable Mohobatsing Haribhai and the other two officers who are about to receive swords on the honor which has been done them by Government in acknowledgment of the manner in which they performed their dangerous duties on this occasion. The Chief Constable deserves the highest commendation for the way in which he disposed his forces and for the coolness and gallantry with which he directed the attack, and attack the deadliness as well as the complete success of which is testified to by the fact that out of seven dacoits six were killed and one captured alive. To the Daffedar Kamroodin and the Naik Laltaprasad praise is due for their conspicuous personal bravery throughout the encounter and for the way in which they led their men to the charge. The Daffedar is the more especially to be commended for his promptness and courage in following up and killing Maiya Punja the leader of the dacoits who, but for the Daffedar's action would, it is believed, have made good his escape and continued for some time at least to disturb the peace of the Province. Nor is this the first occasion on which this Daffedar has distinguished himself against the Mianas. He took a prominent part in the fight in which Lieutenant Gordon was so unfortunately killed, and for his conduct then also he received special mention. I will now on behalf of Government, present to these three officers the swords of honour which they have so bravely earned, and in doing so I should like to tell them that I feel sure that the swords will again be most willingly unsheathed by them on any future occasion when their duty demand it, and on behalf of the Agency to express my thanks to them for the credit which by their gallantry at Chuda they have brought to the Agency Police force, a force of which all of us in Kathiawar have every reason to be proud. (Applause). Khan Bahadur Hormasji J. Antia read a Gujerati translation of the Agent's address and thereafter the Agent rose up and presented Swords of Honour to the following three officers of the Agency Police:—Acting Chief Constable Mabo batsingh Haribhai, Daffedar Kamroodin Hidayatalli and Naik Lalaprasad Bichevaprasad. The Swords of Honour bore each an inscription on the blade stating that the same were presented by the Bombay Government to the recipient for his useful services against Dacoits on the 13th of June 1903. After the presentation of these swords money rewards were offered to the following officers and men of the Agency Police on behalf of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda in recognition of their services in the capture of the Mian convicts: C. C. Mohobatsing Haribhai Rs 425; Daffedar Kamruddin Hidayatalli Rs 210; Havaldar Lattaprasad Bichvaprasad Rs 100; Constable Govind Viraal Rs 210; Naik Davsing Hanubhai Naik Gaga Kuda Rs 21, Constable Bhikha Lakha, 1st C I Dahoji Ratanji, 2nd C I, Constable Abdulakhsing Kalpusing, 2nd Badamiya Mamadmiya 2nd C I Husseinkhan Samsherkhan, 2nd Abdul Ajar 2nd C. I. Apa Visaman 3rd C I Constabl Mepji Ramabhai 3rd Jiwa Raja a 3rd Ismail Jiwa 3rd Gulab Karim 2nd C I. Sver Gulam Mahamad Normahamad, 2nd Umar Rustam 2nd Jiwa Ram Pancs Khoda Pahja and Lallad Police Patel Mohan Jesing each Rs 30.

ALLEGED ASSAULTS ON NATIVES.

A SOLDIER DISCHARGED.

THE hearing of the charge against Private Casey before the Punjab Chief Court occupied two days. The accused was charged with causing grievous hurt and culpable homicide of Jagu, a guard boy at Dalhousie, on the 7th June.

For the prosecution it was alleged that the deceased was carrying tea to No. 5 barrack, and, in doing so, had to pass No. 4 barrack occupied by the Munster Fusiliers, to which the accused belongs. While passing that building he received an injury causing rupture of the spleen, from which he died. Before he died the deceased said "Casey Sahib," and then became unconscious.

The Government Advocate, in his opening address said: No evidence of the assault could be procured, and the authorities ordered Casey's detachment down to Mooltan, dismissed all native servants, and warned them that they would not again be employed unless they spoke the truth, as it was felt by the authorities that some of them must have seen the assault. After this two servants stated that they had seen Casey kick the deceased, and explained their previous silences by saying Casey and others had threatened them with violence if they disclosed that they knew.

In summing up Mr. Justice Robertson said: This is one of the class of cases which has excited much comment lately. While deeply deploring brutal attacks by the strong on the weak, we must still more deeply deplore the attempt made by a section of the press of the country to represent a British soldier as an example of brutality. The conduct of a British soldier in the Punjab is, in general, exemplary, and the determination of the authorities to prevent the blackening of his reputation by a few bad characters who must always be found amongst a large body of men should not be distorted into slur on the good character of the British Army as a whole. Although there are twenty thousand British troops within the jurisdiction of the court, only nine cases against British soldiers involving death or serious injury have come before us during the last ten years. With reference to the evidence of native servants the Judge pointed out that these witnesses had been dismissed by the military authorities, and then came forward with statements incriminating Casey. It was not his business to criticise the action of the authorities from the executive standpoint, but from a judicial point of view.

On the foreman of the jury announcing that they found, by a majority of 8 to 1, that the accused did not kick the deceased, Mr. Justice Robertson said he could not say they had no grounds for that finding and ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

THE OFFICER AND THE HOUSE AGENT.

THE officiating Deputy Commissioner of Lahore has sentenced Lieutenant Rennick, 11th Bengal Lancers to fines of Rs. 25 and Rs. 75 on charges of causing hurt and wrongful confinement brought by Alla Rakha, house agent at Mian Mir. The evidence showed that on the 2nd August the complainant came to accused's house with a European Police Inspector and two sergeants for the purpose of identifying and arresting two of Lieutenant Rennick's syces, charged with stealing wood from a vacant house. Lieutenant Rennick, who was called out by the Inspector, attacked Alla Rakha, hitting him in the face and knocking him down and kicking him. It was further alleged that the accused made his orderly drag the complainant to a stable, where he was tied by a heel rope and beaten. Accused admitted assaulting complainant with his open hand, but denied kicking and tying the man with a rope. The Magistrate found him guilty of both charges, but said the wrongful confinement was merely technical. In concluding his judgment the Magistrate said: "Lieutenant Rennick has already been severely punished. The offences were at once reported to every authority, and he was placed under close arrest by oders of the General Officer Commanding Lahore District, and was so kept for days. This in itself is a severe punishment. He was not allowed, though the offences are both legally compoundable, to compromise out of court, and when a compromise was offered to him in this Court, he was compelled to decline the offer. He is, I believe, to be put under arrest again immediately after the completion of his case. He has been put to inconvenience and expense, but, of course, this is the consequence of what he had done, and he has been subjected to virulent abuse by a certain portion of the Native press, which although the case was sub judice have discussed it in strong terms, giving credence to every exaggerated circumstance that was supposed to have occurred."

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s ss Peninsular, Captain A. G. Cubitt, which arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Aden with the English mails and passengers, experienced fresh to moderate monsoon. The steamer Akbar, Captain G. Baldwin, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Mauritius, met with strong S. E. trades, South of the Equator, and moderate monsoon up to Bombay. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kasara, Captain H. McDiarmid, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening, experienced moderate monsoon with heavy rain between Verawal and Bombay.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH SEPT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular, showing a brisk to rapid rise in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and at Deesa and Jamnagar and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is in slight excess of normal in Berar, the Central and United Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and the Punjab and in moderate to slight defect elsewhere.

Winds are south-easterly at Deesa, Dwarka and Verawal and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been moderate at Belgaum and Jamnagar.

Temperature variations are generally small except at Jaipur, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam where the maximum is from 5° to 13° in defect. The maximum varied from 104° at Jacobabad to 80° at Belgaum and the minimum from 82° at Karachi to 68° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in most places. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain has been local and scattered in character, the chief amounts being 1·96" at Jaipur, 1·61' at Raipur 1·32" at Cochin and 1·00" at Trichinopoly. Weather continues favourable for local scattered rain.

The Mail Steamer Peninsular which left Aden on the 7th reports having experienced up to Longitude 52 E moderate to light variable winds and southerly swell; thence to Longitude 67 E. fresh to strong monsoon, passing clouds and considerable south-west sea and swell; thence to arrival this morning moderate to light winds from west and south-west passing clouds and occasional passing showers.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A BUNDLE of valuable documents relating to the assignment of a patent and other matters was recently found by a newspaper vendor near the London Law Courts. He mentioned his "find" to a tradesman, who telephoned to the firm of City solicitors to whom the papers belonged. A clerk was sent for the papers, and the newspaper seller was rewarded with sixpence. The tradesman who himself paid for the use of the telephone was not even thanked.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

THE BALKANS.

THE MACEDONIAN RISING.

A "Reuter" telegram dated Saturday, Aug. 22, from Constantinople states that the Austro-Hungarian Embassy is supporting the Russian demands so far as they relate to the administration of the Macedonian vilayets. Russia's independent action in making a naval demonstration is said in Austrian circles to be the consequence of the murder of M. Rostkowsky, the settlement of which concerns Russia alone.

A Monastir despatch says that when the Turkish troops arrived at Krushevo on Aug. 12, all the komitajis had gone. Nevertheless, the Turks bombarded the town for two days, destroying 300 houses and 215 shops. On Aug. 14, the Turks entered the town committed frightful atrocities, and killed about 200 people. The Turks on Aug. 19, massacred 20 Bulgarians who had surrendered at a village near Monastir.

Reports have been received in Vienna from Belgrade to the effect that the Macedonian insurgent leaders intend, after wrecking the railways and telegraphs, to destroy the towns and villages with dynamite.

The Sofia Post publishes an article urging Bulgaria to prepare for war immediately, as delay would only benefit Turkey.

The Revue Russe, a weekly periodical published in Paris but inspired from Russian sources, says:—

"The communes of the English Press, and information received from various European capitals, demonstrate clearly that England contents herself with keeping in the background in connection with the drama which is being enacted at the present time in Roumelia. There is much scepticism, and a certain amount of discouragement, in the policy followed by the London Cabinet relative to Bulgaria and the Bulgarians in Macedonia, but what predominates in the line of conduct adopted by the London Foreign Office is the fear of rendering itself ridiculous by preaching in the desert and by giving advice which would not be followed. Indeed, what right has England to make her voice heard at Constantinople, she, whose aggressive propensities have done greater harm to the Sultan than his defeats on the field of battle? What hope can she have of being listened to at Sofia, she, who prevented the execution of the Treaty of San Stefano? If there is a Power which should keep in the background it is Great Britain. Moreover, while her Government shows itself in the House of Commons hostile to the Bulgarians, or at least to the armed Bulgarian bands, the English Press plumes itself on being pro-Bulgarian."

This Russian organ then observed that some people in London pretend that, during his visit to Vienna, the King will settle the Macedonian Question with the Emperor of Austria; but they forget, it says that the King is a Constitutional Sovereign, and that the direction of foreign affairs belongs to his Ministers. It adds:—

"Everyone knows that Lord Lansdowne will not compromise himself in any way, and that he has long left to Russia, in the first place, and then to Austria, the duty of taking such measures as they may judge necessary to obtain the execution of the reforms in Macedonia. For the time being, there is no question of reforms, since that country is the scene of carnage, torture, pillage, and incendiarism. It is essential to put an end to those crimes, and it is on Russia that Europe counts to bring about that result. And Europe is right, for if England concerned herself in the matter, it may be taken for granted that this horrible struggle would be interminable."

RETURN OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

Vienna, August 23 (Standard).—As the 'Sultan' in accordance with the advice given by the Ambassadors at Constantinople, has ordered immediate compliance with all the Russian demands, the longer stay of the Russian Squadron in Turkish waters would have no object, and the Czar has ordered its return to Sebastopol.

St. Petersburg, August 23 ('Reuter').—The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople telegraphs:—

"The Porte has taken the following measures for the fulfilment of the demands of the Russian Government:—

"In addition to the execution of two gendarmes and the condemnation of two others of penal servitude for the murder of M. Rostkowsky, the Russian Consul at Monastir, the officers who made disrespectful remarks concerning M. Rostkowsky are dismissed from the service. A careful search is being made for the person who fired at the Consul's carriage. All the officials, 24 in number, whose names are contained in the list handed to the Porte by the Russian Ambassador, the Russian Consular representatives having reported unfavourably on their work, are called to their posts, and handed over to justice. All private persons mentioned in the list as guilty of various offences are likewise to be tried. Ismail Haki, chief of police at Palanka, is restored to his post. Persons who are under arrest for having brought charges against Mussulmans of outrage and abuses are set at liberty. Hussein Hilmi Pasha, inspector-general of Macedonia, is reprimanded. The chiefs of the gendarmerie and police at Salonika, Cavalleria Bey and Masonar Bey, are replaced by other persons'.

"The Porte has ordered the appointment to the gendarmerie of several foreign officers, whose names will be announced, and all the military, civil, and judicial authorities have received strict orders to take measures to secure order and tranquility.

A semi-official communication from Berlin to the 'Cologne Gazette' says that the situation in the Near East is considered to have improved because the impending withdrawal of the Russian fleet has made it clear, especially to the Bulgarians and Macedonians, that the Russian Government will not make the unfortunate occurrence at Monastir an occasion for departing from the policy which it has hitherto pursued, for armed intervention. The Governments of the Great Powers were, indeed, informed that Russia wished to separate the Macedonian Question from the incident at Monastir, and full confidence was placed in Count Lamsdorff's declarations. But, although similar information was conveyed to Bulgaria, it does not appear to have been taken there as representing the whole of the facts, and it seems to have been believed in the Principality that Russia would allow herself to be drawn into a policy of force by the pressure of events, and especially by the murder of M. Rostkowsky. The naval demonstration was wrongly interpreted by the insurgents as a favourable symptom, and the komitajis did everything they could to rouse the population of Macedonia by announcing that the Russians would intervene. It may, perhaps, be regarded as an effect of the naval demonstration directly contrary to Russian wishes that as soon as the fleet appeared before Inada Bulgarian bands made their appearance in this neighbourhood, which had hitherto been perfectly quiet, laid waste Greek villages, and killed many of the inhabitants. The withdrawal of the fleet, whose presence before Inada has been wrongly interpreted by these bands as an encouragement, cannot be concealed from the inhabitants of Macedonia, and will have a very dispiriting effect. Russia has, moreover, often given assurance in Sofia that she has no intention of regulating her policy in the Near East to suit the wishes of the komitajis, and there are signs that the Bulgarian Government no longer entertains any illusions on this point. It is, therefore, says this communication, the right moment for Turkey to put forth all her energies to show that she is strong enough to be master in her own country.

THE LATE M. ROSTKOWSKY.

Salonica, Aug. 22 (Reuter).—The remains of M. Rostkowsky, the Russian Consul murdered at Monastir, were conveyed to-day with great pomp to the Russian Embassy guardship Terets. The civil and military authorities and the foreign Consuls attended the ceremony which was carried out in perfect order. The Terets sailed immediately for Odessa, where the late Consul's body will be interred.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" wrote on August 15:—There is indisputable evidence to hand that Russia will neglect nothing to prevent the pending insurrection from assuming such proportion as might endanger international peace. It is frequently affirmed that the reason why Russia's efforts are directed towards the maintenance of peace in Europe is that she is at present absorbed with her schemes in the Far East. There is assuredly good ground for taking that view of the case, but there is also the best reason to believe that, besides the revolutionary agitation in the empire, there is yet a third cause for Russia's peaceful attitude in Europe, and more particularly the Near East. It is her profound distrust of Germany. The assurances lavished by Germany in St. Petersburg produce exactly the opposite impression to what is intended, and no wonder. How can Russia know what would be the attitude of Germany in case the Czar's troops were engaged in a great campaign in the Balkan Peninsula? Again supposing that the Austro-Russian agreement failed to resist the shock of those surprises which always accompany an Eastern crisis, it must not be forgotten that if Russia can count upon Bulgaria as an ally there is another arrangement connected with Near Eastern possibilities which is often lost sight of—namely, the military convention which has for many years existed between Austria-Hungary and Roumania. The initiated are well aware that the Roumanian fortifications against Russia are quite formidable. Although it is well not to lose sight of these facts, there is no occasion for the present to reckon with a rupture between the Dual Monarchy and Russia.

The St. Petersburg "Viedomosti" publishes a rather remarkable article headed "The Dawn of Liberty", which declares the insurrection in Macedonia to be so serious this time that it can only end in one or the other of two ways—either the massacre of the entire Christian population or their final emancipation. Unfortunately, says the writer, we now find ourselves in a vicious circle. The insurrection prevents the introduction of reforms; it is impossible to stop the insurrection while the employment of force does not seem to be feasible.

The "Novoe Vremya condemns, in a later article, the comments of foreign journals which represent Russia as having abandoned her attitude of waiting, and as having entered upon a path likely to lead to war, simply because she has sent a naval squadron to the Turkish shores of the Black Sea in order to meet the exigencies of a particular incident. In no case, says that journal, can the despatch of this squadron be interpreted as a change in the fundamental principles which continue to guide Russian policy in the Near East. As hitherto, Russia strives to preserve the peace, and, as before, she is determined not to allow any arbitrary alteration of the status quo in the Balkan Peninsulla.

REPORTED MASSACRE AT ADRIANOPLE.

Sofia, Aug. 24.—Travellers arriving here this evening from Adrianople state that a massacre of Christians took place in that town yesterday and to-day. The cause of the disturbances is variously stated. According to one account the guns of one of the forts opened fire on an insurgent band which had attacked a military outpost in the neighbourhood. A panic followed in the town, and the Mahomedan population fell upon the Christians. Another version states that a Turkish officer endeavoured to force an entrance into a Bulgarian house for the purpose of molesting one of the inmates. The latter offered resistance, whereupon the Mahomedans became excited and bands of soldiers and Bashi-Bazouks attacked the Bulgarian quarter of the town. The foreign Consuls are stated to have addressed energetic protests to the Vali, who declared his inability to check the fanaticism of the Musulmans.

Aug. 24.—A revolution has been proclaimed throughout the vilayet of Adrianople. The insurgents have cut all the telegraph wires between the city of Adrianople, and the eastern parts of the vilayet.

It is reported that the Turks have massacred all the women and children in 22 villages in the district of Florina and Monastir, and afterwards burned the villages. They are also said to have killed a number of prisoners whom they had taken. These reports have not been officially confirmed, but little doubt is entertained here regarding their accuracy.

The streets of Krushevo or said to be strewn with dead bodies, which the people are afraid to bury lest they should arouse the suspicions of the Turks.

Vienna, Aug. 24.—If it be foreordined that the Macedonian situation must grow worse before it can improve, to-day's intelligence is of a nature to encourage optimism. At Prizren the newly mobilised Albanian reserves are showing their mettle by discharging their rifles in the streets, much to the dismay of the Christian inhabitants. The mobilisation of these undisciplined reserves, whose insubordination is proverbial and whose excesses are notorious, is regarded here as a dangerous mistake on the part of the Porte. At Monastir the Italian Consul has been insulted in the front of his Consulate by Turkish soldiers, and the Turkish officers present are reported not to have intervened. The Italian Ambassador at Constantinople is making earnest representations on the subject to the Porte.

THE FEELING IN BULGARIA.

Odessa, Aug. 20.—Popular feeling in Bulgaria is reflected in the following utterance of the Vetcherna Potcht, usually one of the most moderately toned of the Bulgarian journals:—"There is at least one people in whom sympathy for the indescribable sufferings of the Macedonian Slavs burns like an ardent flame, a people who every day years more intensely to stretch forth a helping hand to their unfortunate brothers. Where is our Prince? Without our natural protector and leader, however, it is now the only urgent and sacred duty of the Bulgarian Government to prevent Macedonia from becoming a huge graveyard. Bulgaria will be false to her national ideals, false to her faith and kinship, false to every noble aspiration she ever possessed, and infamously degraded in the eyes of the civilised world, if she do not go to the succour of her murdered in Macedonia in this supreme hour of their unspeakable misery. We must now do on our own account and at our own risk, with God's help, that which Russia did for us 25 years ago."

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

Constantinople, Aug. 24—The Russian warships have officially left India, though whether they have actually returned to Russian waters nobody knows. The Russian Embassy informed the Porte that it has received instructions from St. Petersburg to express the satisfaction of the Czar's Government at the assent to its demands, and to recall the ships, which had been done. This particular incident is now universally considered as closed. All rumours to the effect that Russia was asking for concessions on other points not mentioned in Count Lamsdorff's Note are false.

Constantinople, Aug. 25.—Omer Rushdi Pasha, the commander of the Turkish troops in Macedonia, has been recalled, and arrived here this evening by special train. Marshal Ibrahim Pasha, commander of the division at Seres, has been appointed to succeed him.

Sofia, Aug. 25.—A revolutionary band has appeared at the village of Cherkekoi, between Adrianople, and Constantinople, and within six hours' journey of the Sultan's capital. A fight occurred between the troops and insurgents, and subsequently the Circassian in habitants of the village sallied forth and pillaged and destroyed three Bulgarian villages in the neighbourhood killing all men, women, and children, with the exception of a few who escaped to the mountains.

The Macedonian fugitives in Bulgaria are making arrangements to send a deputation to the Czar to inform him of the pitiable condition of affairs in Macedonia, and to beg his Majesty's intervention. The Bulgarian Archbishop of Varna has promised to head the deputation, but as the permission of the Holy Synod is necessary to enable a foreign clergyman to enter Russia, the despatch is awaiting a reply to a request addressed to the Russian authorities before starting.

Constantionople, Aug. 24 (Timest),—Great excitement has been caused here by the arrival at the entrance of the Bosphorus of some 800 refugees fleeing from the villages on the Black Sea littoral, where they were attacked by the insurgent bands. Greeks as well as Turks were among the sufferers. A Government transport has taken them aback, and troops have been sent to drive off the bands.

SIR DRUMMOND WOLFF AND THE CRISIS.

The "Neue Freie" publishes the report of a conversation which its London correspondent has had with Sir Henry Drummond Wolff. This authority on the Eastern Question is of opinion that all the troubles in Macedonia are due to the non-fulfilment of the provisions of the Berlin Treaty, and that something must be done unless it is desired that Austria and Russia should hold them selves to Macedonia. The combined intervention of Europe, he says, is indispensable. Sir H. Drummond Wolff proceeded:—

"A short conference might be held to determine the principles on which Macedonia must be governed in future. There should be full autonomy under the suzerainty of the Sultan, and guaranteed by Europe. If the population enjoyed really free institutions, guaranteed by the Great Powers, they would be satisfied, and law and order would reign in Macedonia. Nothing short of European intervention and a guarantee will restore order in the province, or save it from the despotic rule of foreign Powers."

Being asked whether he was not afraid that autonomy would lead to serious disorders, owing to internal jealousy among the different nationalities Sir Henry replied that the same danger was feared in Eastern Roumelia, but that it had not occurred so long as the Constitution remained in force. The Turks, he said were well fitted for such a form of Government.

AUSTRO-RUSSIAN CO-OPERATION.

The following note, which bears of semi-official inspiration, appears in the "National Zeitung."

The Austro-Hungarian and Russian Governments have addressed to Turkey an urgent demand that she should put down the insurrection in Macedonia as soon as possible. This explains the constant movements of Turkish troops. It is surprising that Austrian organs actually have so little information as to the intentions of their own Government that, in reference to the collisions which are rendered unavoidable by the measures which the Porte is taking they speak of the daily increasing license of the Turkish soldiery. The impending visit which the Czar will pay to the Emperor of Austria in Vienna can only help to strengthen the complete accord which exists between Austria-Hungary and Russia as to the co-operation between the two States, especially as regards the necessity of speedily suppressing the Macedonian insurrection. The efforts of Austria-Hungary and Russia are, we learn, firmly supported by other great European Powers.

TURKIS MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

Constantinople, Aug 25.—In addition to the 3 battalions of Havesi and the 20 battalions of Redifs namely, 16 from the vilayet of Adrianople and four from Salonica—already reported as call out, it has been decided to call to the colours all the remaining European Redifs belonging to the Second and Third Army Corps, also 16 battalions of Redifs of the Pandema division (in Asiatic Turkey), and 36 battalions of Hays belonging to the Second Army Corps. The total number of troops called out or already on a war footing in Macedonia now amounts to nearly 350 battalions, or almost double the force employed during the Turco-Greek war. The Government has apparently decided to use all possible energy and force to repress the rebellion, realising at last the dangers that threaten.

Seven battalions have been sent to Elmini from Monastir. The Vali of Monastir and Saloniea telegraph that they can guarantee public safety and maintenance of order in their respective towns. A consular despatch from Uskub states that the authorities there have taken serious military measures to suppress local disturbances.

FEELING IN SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

The Sofia correspondent of the "Times" writing on Aug. 25, says:—The excitement in Servia caused by the Macedonian insurrection is on the increase, and seems likely before long to add to the number of King Peter's troubles. The conviction prevails in many quarters that Servia, owing to internal discords, has allowed herself to become a negligible factor in the Macedonian Question, and that the time has come for a more vigorous assertion of national claims. The insurrection in the vilayet of Monastir is watched with increasing interest, and notwithstanding racial animosities, a certain amount of sympathy is beginning to be felt with the Bulgarian peasants, who are making a bold stand for liberty. Some prominent members of the extreme Radical party are disposed to advocate the Bulgarian cause, and to support the demand for Macedonian autonomy under a Christian Governor-General, provided due allowance is made for Servian claims in the districts lying north of the Shar range. In return the exclusive claims of the Bulgarians in the Adrianople district are recognised, while Macedonia, with autonomous government Christian Governor-General, would be neutralised having regard to the racial question. The great meeting will be held in Belgrade next Sunday, when one of the speakers will advocate Servo-Bulgarian understanding. Many of the journals hail the announcements of insurgent successes with enthusiasm. A bellicose sentiment prevails among the Prætorians, and the notorious Sixth Regiment especially is eager for war. It seems not improbable that King Peter, yielding to military dictation, may eventually place himself at the head of the warlike movement.

Constantinople, Aug. 27.—News has just reached Constantinople of a horrible outrage perpetrated by the Bulgarian insurgents. The express from Vienna and the West—not the Oriental express, but what is known as the "train—was blown up last night at Kuleli Burgas, about halfway between Adrianople and Constantinople and less than 150 miles from the capital. When the train with the mails did not arrive this morning the railway authorities, who have for some time expected something of the kind to take place, telegraphed up the line and received a full report of the disaster. Six people, including two Turkish woman and a child were killed outright, and 18 persons were injured, including 11 women.

According to the railway authorities, to judge from the effects in the restaurant car, the explosion must have been caused by a packet of dynamite placed inside the train. All trains have for some time been carefully searched by Custom House officers at the frontier, but the railway authorities are confident that the dynamite was secreted in the train when provisions were procured for the restaurant at Sofia. The greatest indignation prevails in Constantinople among both Turks and Europeans.

Vienna, Aug. 27.—The news of the blowing up of a train at Kuleli Burgas has made a deep impression here. Only a few days ago the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Constantinople, Baron Calice, urged the Ottoman Government to take strict measures for the protection of the railway, and an official despatch announced with complacency that General Enib Pasha, ex-Vali of Monastir, had been appointed to guard the railway with four battalions of infantry. It is not known whether this force, which would suffice to provide a guard of one man for every 100 yards of the Constantinople-Adrianople line, was actually on duty when the outrage was committed. Whether it was or not, there is a strong tendency here to denounce the occurrence as another instance of culpable negligence on the part of Turkey.

Sofia, Aug. 27.—The reports of panics and massacres in Turkish towns in European Turkey, even when unconfirmed, indicate the state of tension which now prevails. According to official information, a massacre of Christians was narrowly avoided at Uskub last Monday. A panic arose owing to the assassination of a Turk by another Turk in a cabaret. The rumour spread that the Christians had risen, and the Musulmans were only prevented from beginning a general massacre by the timely measures adopted by the Vali.

The insurrection continues to spread in the vilayet of Adrianople. The telegraph lines between the principal towns have been cut, several Musulman villages have been burnt, and detachments of troops and gendarmes are frequently attacked.

Constantinople, Aug. 26.—Following on the news of the outbreak which took place on the shores of the Black Sea some to-day information of a rising further inland in the vilyet of Adrianople in Kirk Kilisse and the neighbouring villages. The actual date of the outbreak is not given, but it occurred a few days ago. The signal was given by the ringing of the church bells, after which the guns went off by themselves. The crops were set on fire, and the telegraph wires to Adrianople were cut.

The situation seems to grow more serious every day, and the conviction is steadily gaining ground that order can only be restored by the introduction of some sort of International control over the administration of the Macedonian vilayets.

THE COMMAND IN MACEDONIA.

Constantinople, Aug. 28—Although Ibrahim Pasha was originally delegated to take charge of the operations against the insurgents in Macedonia in succession to Omer Rushdi Pasha, this appointment has after all been given to Nassir Pasha, who was in command of a brigade sent to pacify the Albanians earlier in the year.

The Mutessarif of Ipek has been dismissed for incapacity and misconduct. His place is taken by Cai, Said Bey, who has been promoted to the rank of general of brigade. Said Bey was in command of the garrison of Mitrovitza at the time of the Albanian attack on that town in the spring.

Uskub, Aug. 16.—Forty Turkish officers have been ordered to Constantinople to answer for outrages committed at Krushevo. A number of civil officials against whom charges have been brought in the same connection have also been summoned to the capital.

PRINCE FERDINAND.

Paris, Aug. 27.—In a letter addressed from Philippopolis to the "Gil Blas," the writer, a Bulgarian diplomatist, makes a plain-spoken statement concerning Prince Ferdinands journey abroad which has a singular ring of truth about it. He says:—

"A great stir has been made in Europe with regard to Prince Ferdinands last journey. To hear great surprise it was sought to represent his absence as his escape from the country. What a mistake, and how badly Europe knows the Bulgarians. Between ourselves and the Prince, as the Prince himself well knows, there is a union of reason, if not of love. We are not enthusiastic about him nor is he extravagantly fond of us, and he proves it by getting away whenever he can. But we believe that he plays his part fairly well and with a certain intelligence. We know that we could not easily find a satisfactory substitute. On the whole, we say to ourselves that he is as good as another, and he has already got accustomed to his work. The

Prince, on his side, with a thorough knowledge of the sentiments of his subjects, 'Mon Dieu,' as they leave me here I will remain. The position is not particularly brilliant, but where is a better one to be found? I am a reigning Prince. I have a pretty good civil list and rather pleasant shooting. I might as well be here as anywhere else. In Europe, where this silent dialogue between the Prince and his subjects is not known, it is imagined that his Highness wants to get off before he is sent away. That is a mistake. . . . Time will prove to the West that the Bulgarians the most practical and shrewd people of the Balkan Peninsula. . . We prefer peace and Prince Ferdinand as he is, and you will see that we shall stick to those preferences."

Europe—that is to say well-inform European opinion—is perhaps better aware of the situation above described than the writer seems to think. A revolution or military coup d'Etat at the present juncture, with a view to deposing Prince Ferdinand would be considered as a far greater calamity than the recent Servian tragedy. European diplomacy looks upon Prince Ferdinand very much in the same light as the Bulgarians themselves are represented to do by the Bulgarian diplomatist who contributed the above to the 'Gil Blas.' He is held to be something more than a tolerable evil. It may be said that Imparial critics outside Bulgaria also think that Prince Ferdinand "plays his part fairly well. It is altogether unreasonable to expect that either Prince Ferdinand, His Government, or his subjects could remain indifferent to the efforts at emancipation from Turkish oppression now being made by the Macedonian insurgents. So long as they refrain from active interference it

THE WAR COMMISSION'S REPORT.

MILITARY UNPREPAREDNESS.

COMMISSION'S SEVERE STRICTURES.

LORD WOLSELEY'S WARNINGS.

THE War Commission's report is a vastly important document. It reviews the operations up to the taking of Pretoria, but passes no opinion on strategical questions, preferring to allow the evidence of such authorities as Lord Roberts, Lord Wolseley, and General Buller to speak for itself. The chief interest of the report lies in its strictures upon the want of forethought and of adequate preparations for the war which was regarded by the Intelligence Department of the Army as inevitable long before Kruger launched his insolent ultimatum. The volume states that the Government were duly warned of the Boer preparations, and that Mr. Chamberlain repeatedly urged the War Office to make preparations, and predicted the result if they failed to do so. Lord Wolseley also advocated urgent measures, and the Cabinet of the time did not give sufficient weight to these representations.

LORD WOLSELEY'S FORECAST.

As early as November, 1897, Lord Wolseley foretold the extreme peril of Ladysmith in case of war. In June, 1899, when the negotiations between Kruger and Lord Milner were in progress he urged the necessity of sending more troops to Natal and he recommended the mobilisation of one Army Corps on Salisbury Plain. No heed was paid to his advice, and his proposal to send reinforcements of 10,000 troops was disregarded by the Government. General Buller was asked his opinion, and this was his answer :—

He (Buller) had complete confidence in Butler's ability and forethought, and that as long as clever men like Butler and Symons on the spot did not say there was danger, he saw no necessity for sending out any troops in advance of the Army Corps to strengthen our position against any possible attack by the Boers on our frontiers.

In August Lord Wolseley again pointed out the danger in Upper Natal, which, in configuration, he compared to an ace of dimonds :—

What the effect would be upon our military and political position in South Africa generally, if the Transvaal Boers were allowed to take possession of this northern triangle, to occupy the towns in it, to cut us off from our coal mines near Dundee—on which our railways depend very much—and to live at free quarters upon the English inhabitants, I need not describe.

Lord Wolseley again recommended the despatch of 10,000 men, and he estimated the cost at £500,000—a sum it would be well worth while spending if we could thereby be saved from war.

In their comments upon this phase of their inquiry the Commission are not prepared to say that in estimating the admitted risks of the policy which it adopted the Cabinet itself gave due consideration to the knowledge that the Boers were organising for war.

The Commissioners further remark upon the fact that no plan of campaign ever existed for operations in South Africa. It does not, they say, seem an unnatural supposition that a general who is sent out on an important expedition should receive written instructions showing the objective which the Government has in view. General White had none, and the work of the Intelligence Department was practically ignored.

LACK OF WAR STORES.

Matters continued serious up to the time of the outbreak of war, which found us numerically inferior when we ought to have had crushing strength at hand. We had only 22,000 men and sixty guns.

The nation had not the requisite stores and material for a force, and the Commission on this says :—"No facts of more serious import have come to light in the course of this inquiry than this." Reserves and equipment were not fully considered.

The Commission considers that :—

With a greater amount of forethought in arrangements generally ; in the provision of stores and equipment ; and with the addition of another brigade, the situation in Natal might have been so strengthened that the whole course of the war must have been altered. It is difficult to estimate the effect of the initial successes of the Boers ; that they encouraged large efforts is indisputable ; but, on the other hand, they thus led to the greater disasters, such as Paardeberg, and postponed the stage of guerilla warfare, which is most suited to Boer tactics.

OUR RESERVE OF STRENGTH.

Summing up their conclusions the Commissioners say :—Doubts and difficulties surround us when we attempt to imagine the British Empire as a great military Power in the sense of our Continental neighbours. But our inquiry inspires us with much confidence in the strength and unanimity of the loyalty of the Empire, and the value of that loyalty if properly used within the limitations which circumstances impose. If the war teaches anything, it is this, that throughout the Empire, in the United Kingdom, its Colonies and dependencies, there is a reserve of military strength to which we may be glad to turn again in our hour of need, as we did in 1899. In that year there was no preparation whatever for utilising these great resources. Nothing had been thought out either as to pay or organisation, as to conditions of service, or even as to arms.

THE LESSON OF THE WAR.

A new Army Board is recommended, with properly linked up chains of responsibility similar to that of the Admiralty. The true lesson of the war is that no military system will be satisfactory which does not contain powers of expansion outside the limit of the regular forces of the Crown.

Another striking passage the report states :—"We regret to say that we are not satisfied that enough is being done to place matters on a better footing in the event of another emergency."

POSITION OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Several independent reports by individual commissioners are appended to the document. The chief debate turns on the position of Commander-in-Chief and the Defence Committee. Lord Esher and Sir John Jackson, in their separate notes, follow the Hartington Commission in recommending the abolition of the office of Commander-in-Chief altogether, and Lord Esher proposes a War Office Council on the lines of the Board of Admiralty. Sir George Taubman-Goldie also concurs with this, and adds other suggestions with regard to recruiting, especially by the organisation of cadet corps.

Lord Esher's recommaedation is as follows:—Since the death of the Duke of Wellington the position of the Commander-in-Chief has been gradually becoming more anomalous, until a crisis was reached in the year 1899, upon which it is unnecessary to dilate. The speeches of Lord Lansdowne and Lord Wolseley upon their mutual relation in the House of Lords will not readily be forgotten. The only practical remedy is the abolition of the office of Commander-in-Chief, as recommended by the Hartington Commission and the appointment of a General Officer Commanding the Army removed from the War Office into a distinct building, possibly the Horse Guards, with a new definition, by Order in Council, of his duties and responsibilities. He might be entrusted with the discipline of the Army but his principal functions should be those of an Inspector-General of His Majesty's Forces, and he should be responsible to the Secretary of State.

Sir G. Taubman-Goldie's report says that the hope expressed by the main report "that the state of affairs in 1899 cannot recur is on my part a wish and not an expectation."

MORALE AND PHYSIQUE OF THE MEN.

As to morale and physique of the troops the report says :—There was general agreement among witnesses that the morale of the men of the Regular Army, including in that term the qualities of courage, endurance, discipline and cheerfulness under adverse circumstances, left little or nothing to be desired. With regard to physical condition, the evidence was less unanimous, but also seems to point to certain conclusions. In the cavalry and artillery, which attract a somewhat better class of recruits, the condition was stated by witnesses to have been good throughout. Witnesses also agreed in praising the physique of the infantry regiments as they first arrived in South Africa, and concur in thinking that the high average was in great measure due to the large proportion of Reservists in the ranks.

TOWN BRED V. COUNTRY BRED.

Some witnesses, especially Sir T. Kelly-Kenny and Sir Archibald Hunter, expressed a wide dissatisfaction with the physique of the Army as a whole. The latter witness said that it did not fairly represent the manhood of the nation. The evidence showed that the intelligence of the soldier is, as a rule, that of a not highly-developed class. Both Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener alluded to a want of that individual resourcefulness which under the conditions of modern war it is so important that every combatant should possess. The Commissioners themselves say :—

It is natural not to expect much in the way of individual intelligence either from the recruit who comes from the part of the population which is poorest, worst fed from infancy, least educated, and brought up largely in crowded towns, or from the recruit who, though a country lad, is not naturally a man gifted with intelligence. It is unreasonable to expect a development of the intelligence of such recruits when they are trained for short periods in stations where the area of manœuvring ground is extremely limited, and where there is no opportunity for exercising the eye or mind in judging distance, the lie of the country, the points of compass, and so forth, cannot be surprising if young fellows of this class and with this training compare unfavourably when sent to a country of wide expanse, to fight an enemy bred in more suitable conditions. But, on the other hand, a lesson of the war has distinctly been that the British soldier, in spite of the disadvantages under which he is recruited and trained, is capable of profiting by experience, and of becoming, under the discipline of war, first-rate fighting machine.

The evidence, the report says, points to the conclusion that the shooting of the Regulars was much inferior to that of the Boers.

THE TROUBLE AT BEYROUT.

NEW YORK, August, 27.—A very painful impression has been caused in Washington by a telegram received this morning at the State Department from Mr. Leishman, Minister at Constantinople, announcing that Mr. William Magelssen, United States Vice-Consul at Beyrout, was assassinated on Sunday while riding in his carriage. Mr. Leishman was informed of the crime by Mr. Ravandal, the Consul at Beyrout, and brother-in-law of Mr. Magelssen. Mr. Ravandal said that the murderer was not seen, and was unknown.

Mr. Loomis, Acting Secretary of State, and other State Department officials held a conference immediately after receiving the news, and it was announced later at the State Department that the most vigorous measures will be taken to bring the Porte to a realisation of the gravity of the offence committed against the United States. Instructions already have been sent to Mr. Leishman to take "most prompt and vigorous action with the end of arousing Turkey to the seriousness of the situation." The Navy Department has telegraphed to Rear-Admiral Cotton, commanding the European squadron, instructing him to have his vessels in readiness to move to Beyrout, the Brooklyn and San Francisco, now at Villefranche and the Machias, at Genoa.

According to the officials in Washington, the United States will go just as far as Russia went in the case of the assassination of M. Rostkowsky, and an indemnity equal to that demanded for M. Rostkowsky's widow will be claimed. The State Department has been in communication for most of the day with Mr. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. Mr. Magelssen was of Scandinavian descent, but was born in Minnesota, and was the son of a prominent Lutheran minister.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 27.—President Roosevelt has ordered the American European squadron to proceed immediately to Beyrout.

AMERICAN SQUADRON FOR TURKEY.

Nice, August 28, the American Squadron, which was to have proceeded to the Tunis coast, last night, received orders to leave for Beyrout. The "Brooklyn and the "San Francisco" will leave about six o'clock this evening for Genoa, where they will join the "Machias." After coaling they will proceed to Beyrout.—Reuter.

Washington August 28. Mr. Loomis, Acting Secretary of State has received a cablegram from Mr. Leishman, U. S. Minister in Constantinople, saying that he called at the Turkish Foreign Office yesterday evening, and that the Minister for Foreign Affairs emphatically denied any knowledge of the reported assassination, and attempted to discredit it.

The State Department however does not attach sufficient importance to this for it to cancel the order for the squadron to sail for Beyrout. At midnight the Navy Department cabled to Admiral Cotton at Nice to proceed to Beyrout immediately. This action is viewed here as a precautionary measure and until the circumstances surrounding the murder are known officially and precisely no drastic action will be taken.

Mr. Roosevelt is concerned over the situation because it indicates an intolerable condition of affairs in Turkey. Mr. Hay is now en route for Oyster Bay to confer with the President regarding the situation in Turkey.—Reuter.

FANATICISM IN SYRIA.

5,100 AMERICANS IN DANGER.

Washington, August 28, a few hours before the receipt of Mr. Leishman's cablegram, a telegram from Boston notified the State Department of an attempt to set fire to the Euphrates College buildings, the property of the American Board of Foreign Missions. The officials of the Board fear that the lives of 4,500 Americans in Turkey are endangered.—Reuter.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

423,01—Khuderao S and L—Vasantrao Madhowrao vs Anandrao Gunpatrai and others—Little and Co and Khanderao S and L, part heard.

732,01—Sweetham B and N—Haji Khanoo Moosa vs Tulakchand Hakamchand—Crawford B and Co.

329,03—Thakordas and Co—Ahamedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Rahimtoola Somjee and others—Wadia and G.

138,02—Mancokhlal J and H—Mooji Jetha vs N C Macleod and others—Thakordas and Co.

293-02—Payne and Co—The Badichi Aniline and Soda Federich vs Tejpal Godu and others—Dikshit and D—For postponment.

595,00—Hiralal and D—Sitram Sawlia vs The Hindustan S and W Co Ld—Dikshit and D.

45?,02—Payne and Co—Monanlal Karshan vs Gangaram Ramjee and others—Hiralal D.

671,01—Raghawaya and B—Hari Ualabh Laloband and another vs Jamnadas Narandas and others—Edgelow G and W.

279,03—Edgelow G and W—Soonamal Gangaram and others vs Ruttonjee Sorabjee Talati and another—Bhalshanker K and G.

68,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova, widow and another.

76,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova widow.

333,02—Payne and Co—Shivshanker Gopaljee and others vs Jehangir Manockjee Contractor—Pestonjee R and K

494,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdoola vs Pragjee Luxmidas and others—Edgelow G and W.

483,02—Mansukhlal J and H—The Hon Mr Goculdas Kahandas Parekh vs The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and others—Edgelow G and W.

262-02—Matubhai J and H—M Trikamlal Sakarchand and another vs Lukmidas Narayen and others—W G and Co and Daphtary and F.

210,02—Madhavjee V—Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hurgowandas Jugjiwandas and others—M J and M and In person

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For dismissal.

59,02—Matu J and M—Ludha Dewraj vs Nurpar Passu—Thakerdas and Co.

322,98—Thakerdas and Co—Jakiseondas Gawyadar vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edglow G and W.

Suits hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Course.

611,02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Beier and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff—Part heard.

Long Causes.

447,03—Tyabji D and Co—Valjee Morarjee and another vs Kessowjee Dewjee and another—Madhavjee V.

168,03—Ardeser H D and Co—Nowrojee Jehangir Hormusjee vs Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee Pestonjee R and K (For postponment).

117,02—Khanderao S and L—Dayskerbai widow vs Parvatibai widow and others—Matubhoy H M & In person.

233,00—Madhavjee V—Jethmal Tillockchand vs Nathoo Ganpat and others—Maganlal J and Raghavjee J.

599,02—Jehangir and S—Dhunjibhoy Framonjee vs Vithoba Sina and others—Thakerdas and Co.

365,01—Dhaphtry and F—Tokersey Shamjee and others vs The Lord Reay Mills and others—M J and M and Dikshit and D.

793,01—Mulla and M—Esub Abdul Kadur and another vs Kulsumbee—Tyabjee D and Co

101,02—In person—Rama Govind Bhatkar vs Purshotum Babajee Patnaris—In person

21,01—Mansukhlal D and J—The Soonderdas S & W Co vs Narroondas Canjee—S B and Noble

20,02—D D Romer—Anundjee Purshotam and another vs Nathu Pragjee and others—M R Vakil

338,99—Thakurdas and Co—Khimjee Jairam Narranjee and others vs Lilladhur Hurridas and others—Tyabjee D and Co

229,01—Tyabji D and Co—Mahomed Esub Bham vs Hawaboo and others—Payne and Co, M B Chothia and In person.

315,02—Mantri B and N—Mezbraj Gungaba and others vs Fazulbhai Visram and others—Thakurdas and Co.

543,03—Payne and Co—Mirza Bazatalli vs Narayen Madhowji—K B Mehta.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhe Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London England.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

SAFE SECRETS.

It is something of a coincidence that upon the day which Madame Humbert had mentioned for the elucidation of her grand mystery there should come to light the romance of a safe of a quiet different character. At Pretoria, and old safe which has lain rusting in the yard of the Pretoria Customs House all through the days of the war has been found to contain bars of gold. But there are safes nearer home which have held their secrets even longer than that. The old firm of Overend, Gurney and Company had in their strong-rooms documents which would have hanged a good many people of note in their day. They were the forgeries which had been committed by these persons. The bank kept them and held their peace. It is believed that there still lies in the possession of a great banking house of London the certificate of marriage of George IV, and Mrs Fitzherbert. The Duke of Wellington sealed it in his own strong box and deposited it with the bank, and his refusal to part with it was the cause of the mad hatred which Lady Conyngham, the King's last mistress, entertained for him.

WHAT DREYFUS KNEW.

Captain Dreyfus might be able to assist Madame Humbert in the matter of getting conveyed to her hand some of these mysterious documents of which she so airily discourses. During his trial, the famous prisoners met strategy with better strategy. Of the thirty-seven millions francs raised for the fight against his conviction, thousands were spent in making specially ingenious boxes for provisions in which letters for him could be concealed. But after all, the neatest thing in the way of imparting secrets was that practised for the benefit of the "Times" over the Berlin Treaty. Two men met nightly at a safe in Berlin. Neither spoke to the other, nor so much as looked each other's way, One was the "Times" representtiave, the other a clerk of the conference in his pay. When the "Times" man left, he took the clerk's hat and left the clerk his own. Tucked into the lining of the clerk's hat was the secret document containing the report with which next day the "Times" was to startle the world.

A SECRET OF THE MARSHES.

The recent exposure in connection with the stamp department at Somerset House gives a new interest to a secret which is in the possession of an Ohio postmaster, who is also an amateur chemist of some ability. According to the story told concerning him he has received an offer of £10,000 from the United States Government to do no more than forget what he has discovered. He has found a means of obliterating all trace of ink upon stamps which have been used. There is another secret worth even more, if the facts are as stated. This is the secret of one who occupies a small cottage on the Thames marshes ; a cottage differing in no way from a dozen others ; so far as the casual observer notes, Yet within that modest dwelling is hidden the secret of submarine mines that guard the port of London and for which, gossip runs, a foreign Power offered £40,000

INFALLIBLE, IRRESISTIBLE, INHUMAN.

Somewhere at Whitehall there exists a secret of which the nation would probably want to hear more were we ever threatened with invasion, It is the secret war plan of Admiral Cochrane, tenth Earl of Dundonald, grandfather of the gallant soldier who bears the title to-day. It was declared to be an invention capable of destroying any fleet or fortress in the world, When first he made his announcement, it was referred to a secret committee consisting of the Duke of York, Lord Keith, Lord Exmouth and the two Congreaves, who pronounced it infallible, irresistible, but inhuman. It was on the latter ground alone that the scheme was not adopted. When the inventor entered the service of Chili, the Prince Regent exacted from him a solemn pledge that he would never betray his knowledge to any other Power. He kept his promise, and though the plans were consider and their adoption advocated when the Crimean War broke out, the matter was allowed to lie in abeyance.

NO APPEAL.

Doubtless the satisfaction experienced by the general public the Commandder-in-Chief's decision reversing the finding of the court martial which convicted two men of the Buffs will be fully shared by Army men. The evidence upon which the two men were sentenced to a year's imprisonment having been reviewed by Lord Roberts, the victims have been unconditionally liberated. To the lay mind it is not invariably satisfactory that the lives and liberties of His Majesty's servants with the colours should be absolutely at the disposal of officers. There is no appeal for the Army from the Army. A court-martial can do with a man as it chooses. The man has no redress beyond the Commander-in-Chief.

A NON-EXISTENT ARMY.

In Common Law our standing Army has no existence. When a man enters the Army he engages to submit to military law. Beyond that he cannot go. The attempt has been made, but without success. During the present year a Yeomanry officer who had suffered what he considered an injustice and been imprisoned, as he argued without due cause, was informed by Mr. Justice Lawrance when the case had been fully heard, that it would be contrary to every principle of public policy that the orders of persons in command while war was raging, should be investigated in course of justice. But it had been decided long enough before that that an action of such a character could not succeed. A Volunteer was successful in an action for false imprisonment before Mr. Justice Kennedy, but upon appeal the decision was reversed. The Volunteer, equally with the regular soldier, must submit to military law.

THE PRICE OF DISCIPLINE.

There is more work transacted by the Courts martial than strikes the casual observer. During the period 1900 to 1902, seventeen officers were dismissed from the service by the orders of these courts. There were nine officers of the regular forces, six militia officers and two volunteers. This list, however, did not exist the number of officers from whom the army parted on bad terms within that period. Eighty-six of the regular forces "resigned under pressure," nine were placed on half-pay, and two were refused a court martial. Twenty-six militia and fifteen volunteer officers were got rid of ; thirty-eight of the former, and only three fewer of the latter resigned under pressure. Again, in the same period there were removed from the active list or dismissed the service, one major-general, two lieutenant-colonels four, majors, four captians, five lieutenants and as many second lieutenants. The existence of war during a great portion of the time covered accounts no doubt, to a certain extent for the heavy "casualty" list, but the startling shortage of officers as well for the militia as for the volunteers suggests that perhaps some of those dispensed with might have been useful.

"BROKEN."

There is something inexpressibly solemn in that scene which the army is compelled sometimes to witness, when an officer is publicly broken, or a private drummed out. In the case of the former the term applied is figurative it is literal as to the ranker. It is a rare occurrence, happily, Preston, Lancashire's "Proud Town," a military depot of some importance in these days witnessed such a scene in its ancient barrack square not long ago. Where the greatest officers of their day had reviewed the troops, where the old walls had been made to ring with the cheerful chorus of the men at their sports the troops were drawn up in sombre silence. Three of their comrades who had been associated with a fourth who had that day paid the penalty of a terrible crime, were brought forth from custody as criminals. Their fault was that they had neglected to give information as to the murder for which their comrade had that day been hanged. They were unworthy to wear His Majesty's uniform, it was decided. Deprived of their uniforms and bareheaded, the men were marched out of the square into the roadway, conveyed in an ambulance to the station, and sent right away from the town upon which they had assisted to bring disgrace.

To Cure Horse Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons (see Book on Bottle) strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.

Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

Sold by all Chemists & Stores.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onipenta, 3,420 tons, Captain W H Walkeys, R N R, sailed yesterday, for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Hosinee, 993 tons, Captain F D'Lorne, sailed on Saturday, for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE steamer Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G Baldwin, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Mauritius 27th August, with a cargo of sugar and 6 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 505 tons. Captain H McDiarmid, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, Miss Diger and friend and 200 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain D L Nielson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Watson and infant, Mrs Mackintosh, Mrs Henderson and 2 children, Mrs Smith and 4 children and 134 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 505 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 137 horses and the following passengers :—Captain Vakes, Mr C N Seddon, six cabin, and 66 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain Predham, Lieut. Bayley, Capt. Parker, Mrs Macdowell and 2 children, Mr and Mrs S M Bharucha and child and 105 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr A J G Piffard	R I Marine
H M S Redbreast	Quayle	Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr Balfour	R I M
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Torpedo Boat No. 100		
Do No 102		
Do No 103		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 12

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination Date.	Agent
Lanlaura	3157	Tipper	Zanzibar, &c	M M & Co
Deutschland bq	763	Nacoda		The Captain
Ellora	1491	Forbes		M M & Co
Guina	1464	Kricham		M M & Co
Byculla	1095	MacGregor		M M & Co
Alice (ship)	105	Lopioque		Captain
Shahnoor	2198	Raffin	Cochin 1-7	E Tajbhoy
Bancoora	3198	Hill		M M & Co
Ozara	3439	Trouson		M M & Co
Shundara	2315	Forbes		M M & Co
Kohinoor	1935	Mackinnon		T M & Co
N Macleod bq		Caters		Captain
Kerteilla	1468	Hodgson	P Gulf	M M & Co
Bengal	2757	Phillips	China	P & O Co
Jescric	3113	Shotton		W & A G & Co
Laugoank	2365	Rout		W & A G & Co
Hilarius	1996	Sergeot	Antwerp	J M & Co
Hozara	1336	Sharpe		M M & Co
Ula	3125	Stone		M M & Co
Peninsular	2919	Cubitt		P & O Co
Kasara	505	McDiarmid		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
N	Lonsdale	2043	Lee	Antwerp	15-9	M M & Co
P	Zweena	946	Nesbitt	Aden	14-9	M S Eaughs & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satranji		547	Ahmed	Karachi	15-9	She'd & Co
Bahadurl		829	Fukcera	Karachi	19-9	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Bunoa	3794	Ferguson			P & O Co
2	Clydesdale	2295	Lundberg	Hamburg	19-9	M M & Co
3	Doo Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	15-9	F R S N Co
4	Capri	2718	Helsito	China	17-9	F R S N Co
6	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Aden	15-9	H C Jocsub
7	Altona	2865	Hellerich	Hamburg	16-9	V Bros
9	Worsley Hall	2238	Jones	Karachi	14-9	K N & Co
12	Arabia	4187	Leigh	London	19-9	P & O Co
15	Onipenta	3420	Walkeys	Dunkirk	18-9	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka		759	Nelson	Karachi		M M & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Safari		993	Winiker	Zanzibar	16-9	A Strandes

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Akbar s	Baldwin	Mauritius, Aug 27
12	Peninsular s	nbitt	Aden, Sept 7
	Dwarka s	Nielson	Karachi, Sept 10
	Weissenfels s	Freeden	Hamburg, Aug 8
13	Gulf of Trinidad s.	Hughes	Bussorah, Sept 1
	Muttra s	Seddon	Calcutta, Aug 2
	Vauxhall Bridge s.	Reider	alcutta, Sept 2
	Somali s	Berch	Zanzibar, Aug 25
	Arroyo s	Clough	Calcutta, Sept 3

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	City of Lucknow s	Miller	Liverpool
	Stolefeld s	Krause	Hamburg, &c
	Dumra s	Rickford	Karachi
	Oriental s	Spicer	Aden
	Ho cinee s	D'Lorne	Persian Gulf
13	Onipenta s	Walkeys	Dunkirk

The steamer Kasara, Captain McDiarmid, obtained her port clearance on Saturday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday ;—
Steamer Maria Valerie, for Trieste, &c,
" Peninsular, for Aden,
" Landoura, for Zanzibar, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The Clan Line Co.'s steamer Clan Cumming, arrived this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Oceanien, left Aden for Bombay on Saturday the 12th and she is expected here on Thursday the 17th at 7 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—65 tales hemp Rojee Oomersey ; 2184 cwt cottonseed R J Rutnagar ; 60 cwt cuttle fish A Chagla and Co ; 300 cwt deer horns and 12 cwt fishmaws J Rehmtoola ; 25 cwt cardamom seed M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 222 cwt condiments Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Altona s—4000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Altona s—200 cwt almaseed and 2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers ; 195 cwt turmeric and 1000 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co ; 900 cwt myrabollams Rojee Oomersey.

Clydesdale s—2 bundles carpets A Schweeger ; 295 bales cotton fly J C Toddywala ; 4000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lonsdale s—240 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 215 bales cotton fly C Damodhar ; 50 bales cotton fly and 10 bales hemp P Heorjee and Co ; 5021 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers ; 601 cwt cottonseed N Khairaz and Co ; 4000 cwt rapeseed Tyabjee and Co ; 2908 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co ; 3295 cwt rapeseed and 400 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers; 1936 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co ; 504 cwt myrabollams Wadjee Becher ; 1477 cwt myrabollams J A Begbie and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Onipenta s—250 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Doo Balduino s—50 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Doo Balduino s—1000 cwt rapeseed Krost and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Maria Valerie s—2 bales yarn Sva-deshi Mills Co ; 300 bales cotton Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton The Bombay Co ; 200 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 1000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR FIUME.

Maria Valerie s—130 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—2 bundles carpets Austrian Lloyd's S N Co ; 60 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 1506 cwt myrabollams Wadjee Bechee.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Maria Valerie s—7 bales yarn The Sva-deshi Mills Co,

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—198 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 846 bales cotton, 9,00 cwt wheat and 34 cwt wheat flour G Doss and Co,

FOR HONGKONG.

Banca s—1200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers ; 530 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 300 bales twist Talati and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th September.

1. The following member having joined have been taken on the strength of the Corps from 10th September 1903 and posted to No. 1 Sub-division No. 2 Company :—No. 909 Gr M Fearn.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A concert (Mixed Smoker) will be held in the Club Rooms, on Thursday the 17th instant at 9 p.m. to which all members of the Corps are invited.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING, B. L. H.

Bombay, 14th September.

There will be drill as usual at the Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m to-morrow (Tuesday) the 15th instant.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. L. H.

FOR WOMEN

Much That Every Woman Desires to Know

About Sanative Antiseptic Cleansing

And about the Care of the Skin, Scalp, Hair and Hands.

Too much stress cannot be placed on the great value of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent in the antiseptic cleansing of the mucous surfaces and of the blood and circulating fluids, thus affording pure, sweet and economical local and constitutional treatment for weakening ulcerations, inflammations, itchings, irritations, relaxations, displacements, pains and irregularities peculiar to females. Hence the Cuticura remedies have a wonderful influence in restoring health, strength and beauty to weary women, who have been prematurely aged and invalided by these distressing ailments, as well as such sympathetic afflictions as anæmia, chlorosis, hysteria, nervousness and debility.

Women from the very first have fully appreciated the purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy which have made the Cuticura remedies the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Millions of women use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for annoying irritations, and ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Use Cuticura Soap."

M. SHROFF & Co.

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Dealers in Phonographs, Harmoniums, Cycles, &c. Apply for price list

50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.

HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC.

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. From 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 6, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

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MAKES and Sells on a large scale all sorts of articles of Gold and Silver Jewellery. A large stock also ready for sale.

Orders neatly executed by hand and machinery with promptitude and at exceedingly cheap rates.- The articles are finished and engraved like English workmanship.

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WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in Whitc Paper Wrappers. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

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Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

ST. JACOBS OIL

Has cured promptly and permanently

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pronounced incurable. Also the worst forms of SPRAINS, BRUISES.

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SMOKING MIXTURE

HAS NO EQUAL IN QUALITY.

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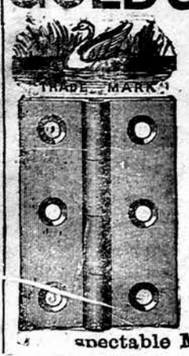

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Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of

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Telegrams, "Inflater," Bombay. Para Mills, Aston, Birmingham.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper.
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s, CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

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Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.

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LEMONS AND GRAPES.

No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF BISHOP'S BOTTLE.

See that you really get BISHOP'S.

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE PIPPERMINT

GET FRÈRES.

A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)

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A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR ALL IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

"It is not too much to say that the merits of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' have been published, tested, and approved, literally from Pole to Pole, and that its cosmopolitan popularity to-day presents one of the most signal illustrations of commercial enterprise to be found in our trading records."—*European Mail.*

CAUTION.—*See Capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a* WORTHLESS IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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A most agreeable, refreshing and invigorating Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hair and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance. Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff, relieving Headache, etc.

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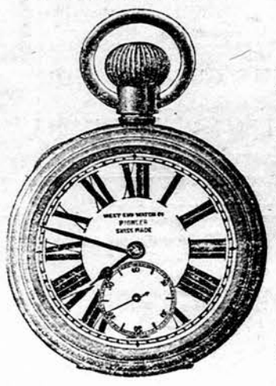

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Noted for their great strength and accuracy.

Are now in use on the Lines of several Indian Railway Companies, including the East Indian Railway, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Madras Railway, etc.

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Rs. 15	Open Face	Rs. 22
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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

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HAVE REACHED THEIR ZENITH
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE
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BECAUSE THEY ARE THE
CHEAPEST
AND UNEQUALLED IN QUALITY COMPARED. AND LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST,
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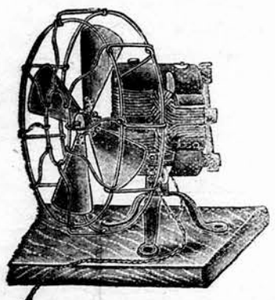

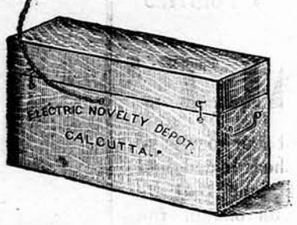

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Complete with Battery, wire and charge ... Rs. 40
Do. Improved Motor, with guard ... „ 60
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Complete with battery, bell, wire and push ... ...Rs. 10

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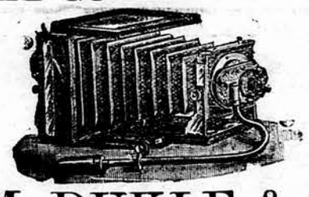

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

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Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

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HUNTER'S CUMBERLAND HAMS
are the finest in the world, and nothing better can be wished for than
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THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement, this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan t the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

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COMPLETE IN CASE
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Sterling Silver Crystal face, Rs.		40
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Extra Strong Lever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

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Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.
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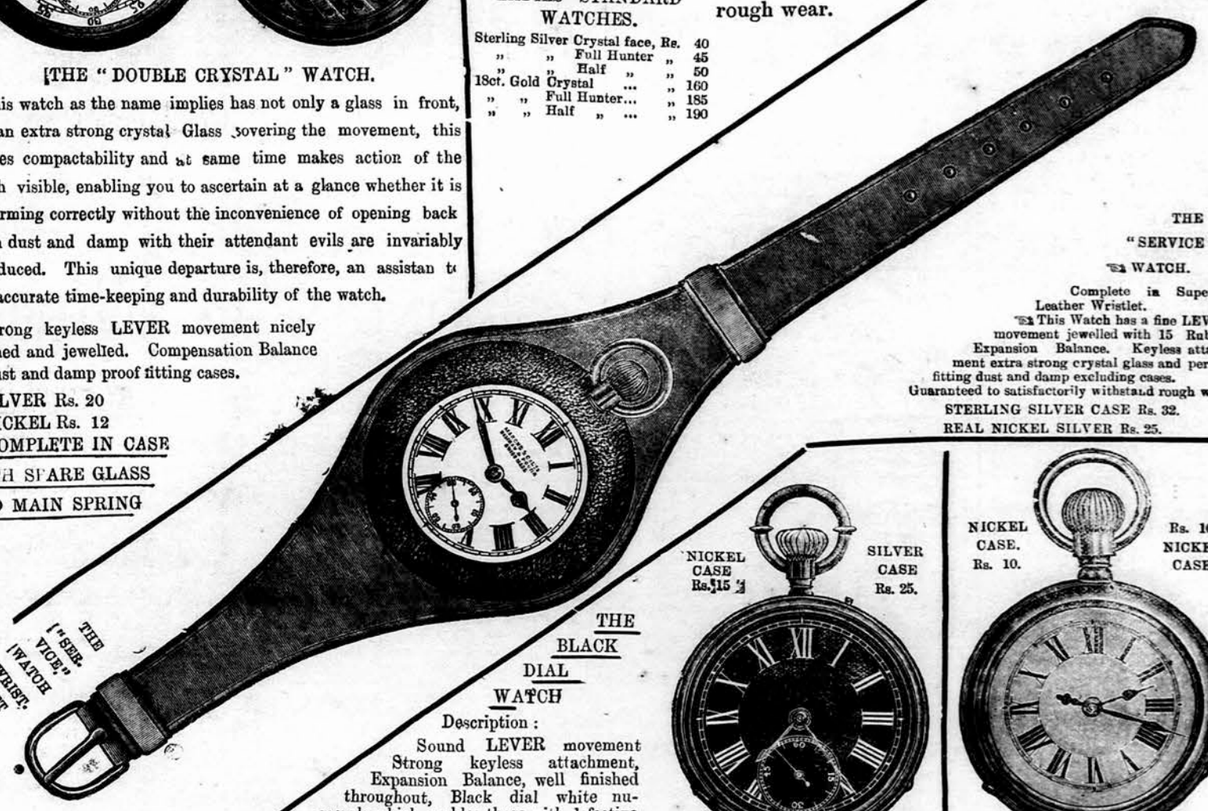

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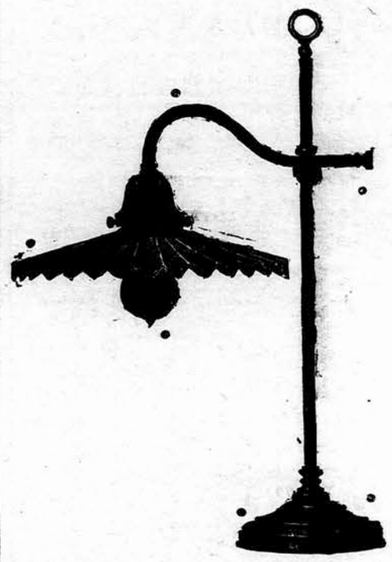

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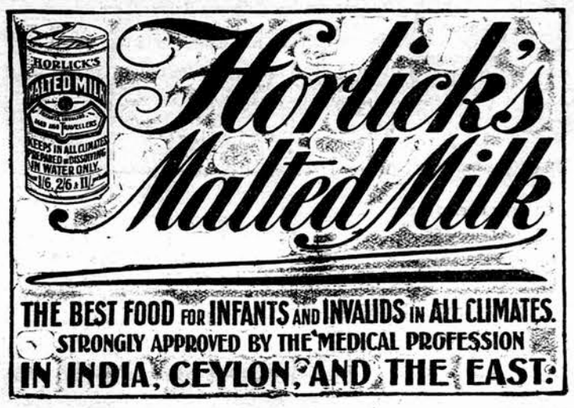

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